The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY OCTOBER 5, 1905. NO. 40

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At close of Business Friday, August 25th, 1905.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY'S CALL.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans - -	$238,127.09	Capital Stock, -	$100,000.00
United States Bonds	100,000.00	Surplus and Profits,	26,773.28
Other Bonds, -	178,904.92	Circulation, -	100,000.00
Furniture & Fixtures,	8,000.00	Bank Deposits,	14,667,07
Cash and Resrve,	80,493.60	Individual Deposits,	364,085.26
	$605,525.61		$605,525.61

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

Black Clothes.

A black suit can be worn every day in the year and any hour of the day. It's always right.

You can wear the Coat and Vest with any Trousers or the Trousers with any Coat and Vest.

However, we wish to say to you right here to

Have a Care

in buying your Black Suit for black shows good or poor tailoring as no other fabric does.

We've single and Double Breasted Black Suits, Thibets, Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots, etc.

$8.00, $10.00 to $25.00.

Fast colors, hand tailored, correctly cut, model Suits, and guaranteed in every respect.

3 FOR 1 TRADING STAMPS
Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

JOYCE WAS CAUGHT.

His Friends Paid the Bill and He Was Released.

William P. Joyce, who was convicted of selling oleomargarine for butter at the last term of court, and paid his fine and costs with worthless checks, was brought here by Sheriff Black, last week Wednesday. Joyce was first arrested at Scranton, but as the deputy sheriff was about to board the train for Bloomsburg Joyce was taken from his custody by a writ of habeas corpus which was returnable on September 30th. When Sheriff Black informed the court that Joyce was wanted on a bench warrant issued by Judge Staples, Judge Kelly of Scranton at once turned him over to Sheriff Black, who brought him to Bloomsburg on Wednesday. In the afternoon P. P. Jordan, a friend of Joyce, arrived and wanted to settle the case, offering an express money order for the amount, which including the subsequent costs, had increased to $375.08. But as the officers and attorneys here had been caught once on the worthless checks they would accept nothing but cash. Jordan sent for Thos. O'Rourke of Scranton, who come down with the money in the evening and paid it over to Sheriff Black, and Joyce was released.

Some newspapers are criticising the "harsh treatment given Joyce by the officials, in locking him up and treating him as a criminal." Just how they would have had him treated does not appear. He passed checks on the officials which were worthless, and then used every effort to evade being brought back here, and didn't pay until after he was locked up. His treatment was no harsher than was necessary to get even with him, and it was no more than he deserved. He brought all his trouble on himself.

IN COURT

Associate Judges Fox and Knickbaum held court on Monday morning, it being the first Monday of the month, when argument court is usually held. Owing to Judge Little's illness only routine matters were taken up.

A petition was presented for the appointment of inspector of election in Benton Borough. J. L. C. Kline was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Geo. W. Hartman from the district.

In estate of John W. Fritz, late of Jackson township, deceased, the Court granted a petition to sell real estate.

Fred W. Miller was appointed guardian of Grace, Fred and Annie Heydenreich, minor children of Tobias Heydenreich, late of Madison township, deceased.

Charles Brassington was appointed inspector of elections in Conyngham West No. 2.

Martin L. Billig was appointed judge of election in South Locust to fill the vacancy in said district.

The Court granted the petition of L. C. Mensch, guardian of Mary R, Leader, to mortgage real estate.

In estate of Henry C. Hartman, late of Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, the Court granted petition to sell certain real estate under Trustee's sale.

A decree in divorce was granted to Paul Camp, of Catawissa, from his wife, Laura Barth Camp, on the grounds of adultery.

A libel in divorce was granted to James B. G. Piper, of Bloomsburg, against Amanda Ellen Piper, on the grounds of willful and malicious desertion.

A RETROSPECT.

The Bloomsburg of To-Day Compared With That of Forty Years Ago.

Changes Time Has Wrought.

Many residents of this town who have lived here until they have passed middle age, have seen a great change in this community. In the past forty years the character of the business of the town has almost wholly changed. That many years ago the principal industries were the iron furnaces of the Bloomsburg Iron Co., at Irondale, and of William Neal & Sons which stood where the trolley power house now stands. The iron mines and the furnaces gave employment to hundreds of men. Nearly every man who was connected with the Irondale furnaces is dead. Charles R. Paxton, the president, the Drinkers, Jacob Edgar, and many other have crossed over to the other shore. Josiah Ralston who was superintendent of the casting house, is about the only one left.

New inventions in the methods of making iron put these furnaces out of date, as they could not successfully compete with the modern furnaces, and when the ore became worked out of the surrounding hills to such a depth that it could no longer be mined except at great expense, and it became necessary to haul ore here from a distance by cars and boats, iron could no longer be made at a profit and the business had to be abandoned. After standing idle for some years the furnaces were torn down, and the present power house of the Irondale Electric Light Co. is all that remains of what was once the plant of the wealthy and prosperous Bloomsburg Iron Co.

Up to that time the town had been largely dependent upon the one industry. Since that time the prosperity and growth of the town has been enhanced by the establishment of numerous large plants which give employment to men, women, boys and girls, and have doubled the population.

Among the business men H. J. Clark is the only one we can recall who was engaged in the mercantile business in those days who still continues. The Lowenberg store and the Hartman store are conducted by sons of the original owners. David Lowenberg died many years ago, and I. W. Hartman has retired from business. The familiar name of Moyer Bros. still remains at the head of their big drug store, and two of the original firm are yet among our most prominent dealers. Time has wrought great changes, and most of the signs on Main street would be unfamiliar to an old resident who would come back here after an absence of thirty years. He would find trolley lines instead of the old Rupert stage coach; electric lights instead of the dismal gas post here and there on a street corner; telephone service and all the conveniences of modern times in a town which compares in beauty with any other of its size anywhere.

"Times change and we are changed with them."

Beware of Pickpockets.

At every fair reports come in of the many people whose pockets have been picked. The thieves will be here next week, and every one should be on the lookout for them. The point usually worked is at the entrances to the grand stand when there is a crowd. Keep your money in a safe place, and don't carry any more with you than is necessary.

THE LUTHER LEAGUE.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting Will be Held in Williamsport Next Month.

The twelfth annual convention of the Luther League of Pennsylvania will be held in Williamsport, October 24th and 25th. The local Leagues are already preparing to welcome their friends and colaborers in the great educational movement which the Leagues of Pennsylvania represent. An elaborate program has been arranged, and a large representation from the various local Leagues is expected. The general topic of the convention will be "Service," and will be subdivided as follows: Tuesday afternoon, "Preparation for Service." (a) Practical, Wm. L. Berst, Erie; (b) Spiritual Rev. C. R. Botsford, Northumberland. Tuesday evening, "Young Men." (a) Reaching Them, Wm. N. McNair, Esq., Pittsburg; "Special Service," (a) Within the Church, Miss Georgie M. Derrickson, Milton; (b) Without the Church, Albert Oettinger, Philadelphia, Wednesday afternoon, "Achievements," Rev. H. F. J. Seneker, Easton, Wednesday evening, "Luther the Reformer," Rev. John B. Focht, D. D., late president Susquehanna University, "For What Does the Lutheran Church Stand?" Rev. John A. W. Haas, D. D. president Muhlenberg College. Williamsport is a city of 40,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most inviting cities in the state. The delegates will be delighted with the beautiful drives and views from the hills, which as travelers say are as "beautiful as Switzerland."

Y. W. C. A.

Birthday parties are always enjoyable occasions, and the one held last Friday evening at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association was no exception. It was the second birthday of the organization. The rooms presented a most attractive appearance. Two hundred guests were present and seemed to vie with one another to make the evening a pleasant one. Mrs. L. M. Gates, State President of Pennsylvania and Maryland was the guest of honor. She gave a short address on the scope of the work, its advantages to all young women as well as to the town which supports an Association. Mrs. Gates is a fluent speaker, and has a strong personality, and her remarks aroused a deep interest.

The following programme was rendered:

Piano Solo	Edna Briggs
Vocal Solo	Miss Letson
Reading	Miss Swartz
Vocal Solo	Miss Vollrath
Vocal Solo	Helen Hartman
Reading	Miss Swartz
Vocal Solo	Miss Letson

Instrumental Duet
Misses Briggs and Zehner

Light refreshments were served.

Educational programmes had been prepared, containing full announcements for the class work for the year; these were placed in the hands of each guest. Several new features will be introduced in class work, which will make the year an interesting one.

New Science Building

At a meeting of the Normal Trustees on Tuesday evening it was decided to proceed to erect a new science building on the Athletic field. It will be of brick, with class rooms, lecture rooms and laboratories. Dr. Welsh went to Wilkes-Barre yesterday to have the plans completed, and it is likely that work will begin in a short time.

Johnny Get a Gun

While You Can Get Such Values at J. C. WELLS'.

The following well known American gun, single barrel, self ejector, made by Hopkins & Allen, they are beauties, always $6.00, now yours for $3.98.

No use in explaining the American double barrel gun made by the Hartford Arms Co. Well, we are letting this gun go for $14.00.

The Stevens Arms Co., double barrel guns, good values at $18, now yours for $14.50.

Don't forget we have the Belgium double barrel gun, honest value $10.00, as a leader we make it $6.98.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

CENTER TOWNSHIP DIVIDED

The proceedings in court to divide Center township into two election districts, culminated on Monday when the court confirmed nisi the report of the commissioners appointed to report on that question. The division line is as follows: Beginning at a point in the public road on the crest of the ridge between the Susquehanna river and Briar Creek valley where the line between Center and Scott township crosses said road and also on the dividing line between the lands of Margaret Hagenbuch and land late of Rose Fairman on the north; thence following part way along the line and through the land of Margaret Hagenbuch, J. S. Hagenbuch and Elijah Hagenbuch and through the lands of W. H. Hess and others to a black cherry tree, thence through the lands of M. W. Jackson estate and on an original party line now dividing the Jackson estate and that of the late Col. Saml. Knorr, deceased, north to the line of Briarcreek township.

Won the Case.

James Scarlet Esq of Danville, has won a very important case in Potter county, which was tried in Coudersport last week. The County Commissioners of that county were charged with graft in nearly every conceivable form, among the counts with others being "Conspiracy to cheat and defraud," "Awarding illegal contracts and being interested in them," also "Changing assessments." There were thirteen trials in all, the one tried being the first. Mr. Scarlet appeared for the Commissioners. On Sunday morning the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." It is thought the other cases will be dropped.

Invitations Out.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Esterly Wirt have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Pauline, to Mr. John A. Roche, Jr. of Chicago. The wedding will take place in the Chantry of Grace Church, New York, on Tuesday, October 17th, at twelve o'clock noon. They will reside at 4605 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, and will be at home after December 1st.

The wedding was to have taken place at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, but the building was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.

The Leader Store Co., Ltd.

Fourth and Market Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BEFORE making your Fall purchases it will be to your advantage to see our line of

Furniture, Carpets and Rugs
Lace and Tapestry Curtains and Portieres
Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces
Notions, Shoes, Groceries

Quality, "Just Right"
Styles, "Just Right"
Prices, "Just Right"

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SECRET JAPAN'S SUCCESS

Baron Kaneko Says Their Country Was Underrated.

LOYALTY TO EMPEROR

Working for a New Type of Civilization—All Lines of Important Work in Japan Are Given to Experts, This Resulting in Thoroughness—Study Foreign Politics.

In speaking of the fundamental principles of Japanese success, Baron Kaneko said he believed these two were chief reasons for the little island coming into history as one of the world powers:

The ignorance of Japan, self-contained by other nations.

Advantage of having a constitutional government.

"We hear that Europe has been deceived by the Japanese victory," continued the Baron. "Deceived is hardly the word to use. If Europe has been deceived, she has herself to blame. In appearance the Japanese might be called deceptive. We are neither handsome nor brave looking. There is nothing commendable about the Japanese appearance. They are small and insignificant looking, compared with the fine physiques of the peoples of many European countries. The Japanese were underestimated and misunderstood. Other races and nations never took the trouble to study us, whereas we studied them to the minutest detail. Every bit of important work to do has been given to an expert in his line of work, a man who has spent several years in many nations, learning thoroughly every detail of the work assigned to him by the government. Thoroughness is the keynote of Japanese success. Often when traveling in other countries I have made special inquiries regarding certain lines of business. I found that the man who was spoken of as an expert in his line knew his work thoroughly as it obtained in his own country. The same line of business as carried on in a foreign country he knew little or nothing of.

"The patriotism of our people is not of a day. It is inbred and has been cultivated for more than 2,000 centuries. No other nation can show a ruler's descent like our present emperor, for 2,500 years. We reverence him and pay our highest respects to him. We are the most democratic of nations. The poor and the rich boys attend the same schools. The men who make our laws are men who know the wants, the needs and desires of our people. There is a close bond of sympathy and understanding between the ruler and the ruled. To be able to govern, the lawmakers must know the people they govern.

"The Japanese have been put down as imitators. This might be mentioned as one stage of our progress. In studying a foreign civilization, the first step is imitation, then adaptation, then organization. Our Japanese experts have made a thorough research and study of every detail of their business as carried on in almost every country of the world. Such instances of clever origination are shown in the remarkable success of smokeless power invented by Major Shimose. This powder is, by actual test, five times as strong as the European powder. When a shell filled with the English lyddite is fired it will break into ten or fifteen pieces, whereas the same shell filled with the Shimose smokeless powder, when exploded bursts into 2,000 or 3,000 pieces. It is now considered the most powerful smokeless powder ever invented, and its inventor is a major in the Japanese army. Again, in the realm of science we have already reached a stage of originization by Prof. Kitasato's discovery of a new bacteria. He discovered it in Germany, and was decorated by the German government; and Dr. J. Takamine, who is now living in New York, discovered adhenalin, a medicine which is used to stop bleeding, particularly by oculists in operations on the eye, and which has been used with marked success during the Russo-Japanese war. Next comes Baron Ito, whose untiring investigation in botany made his name recognized by both American and European scientists.

"In the originization of our army we copied the German system, and in our navy the English and American. In our code of laws we imitated La Code Napoleon, and afterward the German principle and method. Our first paper money was made in New York, and if you will take up those old Japanese greenbacks you will find them exactly the same as yours, except in the writing. If you examine the constitution of Japan from the first article to the last you will find it quite different from those of American or European countries, yet its frame and foundation are in accordance with the principles of the western constitutions. Therefore, I might say that the constitution of Japan is a living monument of the originization of Japanese statesmanship.

"I am often asked, what are the aims and aspirations of the Japanese people. To this I would say that our national ambition is, by engrafting the western culture and science upon our own institutions, to blend together and assimilate the two types of civilization—Oriental and Occidental—and by doing so to bring forth a new type of civilization, in which the culture and science of the two hemispheres will meet, not in conflict, but in harmony, so as to enable us to share the inheritance of Christian religion, Oriental philosophy, Greek art, Roman law and modern science. Thus we hope in the course of the twentieth century to have at least one fruit of our earnest and persevering efforts to contribute to the progress of mankind."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Coffee grounds—Brazil.

AGE OF SMUGGLNG HAS PASSED.

Vigilance of Revenue Officers Has Reduced It to a Minimum.

For years the department was nonplused to discover ways and means of sacoing or gluing the professional smuggler without persecuting the innocent tourist. As a first step in the reformation the hundred-dollar limit was incorporated in the tariff law. Since the law went into effect—1897 to 1905—the aggregate amount collected by Uncle Sam on personal effects has been $3,600,000, roundly speaking. Contrast this with the estimate of $100,000,000 worth of merchandise previously brought into this country in the guise of personal effects on which no duty was paid and the revolution in revenue tactics may be better realized.

In the chief cities of Europe the treasury department employs secret agents who keep track of sales made to Americans by all of the big jewelers and exporting houses. There are five of these in Paris, four in London, three in Berlin, and so on, each receiving $5 a day and expenses. They receive ready co-operation from the foreign merchants, who do not wish to see the smuggler undersell them in their legitimate importing business. Certain big houses abroad immediately notify the treasury agents when an American has made a purchase of diamonds, silks and other dutiable goods. One noted tobacco house in Havana regularly gives the same sort of warning. Moreover, the treasury agrees to divide the value of seized goods with disinterested persons giving a clue to a departure of smuggled articles purchased abroad.

In addition, there are always employed to go back and forth on the big ocean liners traveling "spotters," who receive $10 a day and expenses, and whose business it is to ingratiate themselves with passengers and learn what they can concerning their foreign purchases.

Russian furs have, indeed, become so relatively scarce by reason of the Russo-Japanese war having paralyzed the industry that the high prices they bring inspire periodical attempts to smuggle them into this country in homeopathic quantities. Arriving on the Hamburg-American liner Blucher recently, a Cleveland furrier and four members of his family quite forgot to inform the customs officers of some $2,000 worth of sable, silver fox and mink boas and muffs.

By mere chance Deputy Collectors Coneys and Norwood, known in the service as the men with Roentgen ray eyes, observed the quintet coming down the gangplank, and decided that the young women of the party were of amazing physical architecture. The family was permitted to proceed unchallenged to the letter H, and were delving in search of their baggage when the action of the little melodrama began. Gently tapping the head of the family on the shoulder, they requested the honor of a few minutes in private with him. By way of denouement, a woman inspector tapped a rich vein of furs in the lining of their gowns, while Deputies Coneys and Norwood made a similar discovery on searching the leader of the party. When the five Ohioans finally disembarked they had shed enough weight to create considerable astonishment among such acquaintances as they had formed during the voyage.

Excepting women, and occasionally men, who are detected trying to evade the payment of duty on articles of relatively small value, smuggling on an extensive scale is generally limited to dressmakers and out-and-out professionals. Sometimes where a person is well known the inspectors are constrained to take his or her word in lieu of a searching examination. And it is seldom that any advantage is taken of the courtesy, although, as in the recent case of a California magnate, it were an easy matter to hoodwink the customs officers. Asked if he had brought back anything dutiable, the wealthy Californian indicated a small parcel done up in an ordinary shawl strap. Upon examination it was found to be an $8,000 tapestry, upon which $3,000 revenue was cheerfully paid.

An Electrical Phenomena.

According to the American Electrician, a peculiar effect on patients while being electrically treated has, under certain conditons, been observed. While under treatment the hands and faces of patients sometimes become black, especially in cold weather, and, on examination, it is found that this condition only occurs when the chair on which the patient is seated is electrically positive and the crowd of the head negative. "In the room were open fireplaces, and in them were placed oil heaters to keep the room warm; and it was discovered that the minute carbon particles given off by the burning oil in these lamps, although too minute to be visible in the air, was the cause of the hands and faces of the patients becoming dark. When the polarity of the chair and the crown of the head were reversed, the phenomenon could not be obtained, nor could it be produced on days when the oil stoves were not burning."

How One Bet Was Paid.

A Moscow man made a curious wager. As against 500 roubles bet by his opponent, he agreed to eat his boots if Russia did not force Japan to sue for peace last summer. He lost and carried out his agreement. Cutting a small strip daily from his footwear he masticated and swallowed it. It took him nearly five months to complete the operation.

The Mikado's Daily Fare.

The mikado's daily fare is strictly Japanese. His breakfast consists of bean soup and a few other dishes, but his dinner is an elaborate one of twenty courses. His banquets are European and expensive.

MAGIC POWER OF RADIUM

Diamonds Made to Gleam Like Stars in the Darkness.

FILLED WITH NEW JOY

Technology Club Toasts Alma Mater in Radium Cocktails at the University Club.—Liquid Sunshine Was the Label for Wineglasses.—No Headache Next Day.

Strange as it may appear, not a man who attended the Technology Club dinner at the University Club last evening reported either indigestion or "katzenjammer" this morning. The occasion, though dignified, was a merry one. It was a feast of "radioactivity," as well as wit and substantial viands, and a new quality of radium was demonstrated. This was a "liquid sunshine" cocktail, prepared by Lester D. Gardner, and drunk as a toast to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Liquid sunshine" was the label that adorned a wineglass of strange liquid at every cover, and every one of the 125 scientists and their guests was eager to quaff its contents, but this was part of the "radium show" scheduled for late in the evening.

At last Mr. Gardner was given the floor amid total darkness. Before exhibiting the strange qualities of radium, he told of a strange mistake made by a doctor who administered interior sunshine to a patient. A few days later the doctor found that the patient had a tanned liver. He communicated with Dr. Morton, and was scored for not providing a parasol with the radium sunshine.

The liquid sunshine, according to Mr. Gardner, was prepared from water and Esculin, or an abstract from horse chestnut juice. In each glass containing the solution he had every guest stir for a few minutes a tube filled with radium. The rays of the radium, it was said, would excite the Esculin into luminescence. This done, the merry diners lifted their glasses high in the darkness, and as little flashes of sunshines gleamed therefrom, they longed to quaff the sparkling nectar, but the entertainer had another aim in view.

"Nay, nay," he said, "leave this for the last," and producing some more radium, he brought its rays near a diamond, a kunzite, and willimite until they gleamed like stars in the darkness.

At this point the radium pains was exhibited. To the awe of the guests the skeletons of the founder of Technology and of old John Harvard appeared in the darkness above the head of Dr. Pritchett, in close conference. But they were quickly disturbed by two roosters which, covered with radium paint, burst into effulgent view and by their crowing warned the ancient scholars of the approach of dawn.

Again the diners wished to quaff their liquid sunshine, but were deterred by the appeal of Mr. Gardner who went on to explain that he was going to furnish Commissioner McAdoo with radium paint for the policemen's shields. Golf balls, too, were to be painted with it for night play.

After the speaker had explained the workings of the perpetual motion machine he lifted his glass of 'liquid sunshine" and said:

"Now let us drink a toast to our alma mater. I have kept this glass till the last, because the rays of radium entering the system will excite into flourescence every part of the body. Thus, after your dinner tonight, you will awake in the morning glowing with sunshine; you will feel no fatigue from the loss of sleep, but bright and cherry you will go to work for your body will be bathed in liquid sunshine."

In hearty accord the glittering liquid was drunk. Through the magic power of radium water was again made wine as in the days of old, and the guests who drank thereof were not drunk, but filled with a new joy.

Too Busy to Make a Noise.

A Kansas City teacher of a kindergarten was incapacitated from work one day last week by the following incident. The subject of the lecture and object lesson was animals, birds and then more animals.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I want each of you to think of some animal or bird and try for a moment to be like the particular one you are thinking about, and make the same kind of noises they are in the habit of making."

Here was the command. Here the finale:

Instantly the schoolroom became a menagerie. Lions roaring, dogs barking, birds singing and twittering, cows lowing, calves beating, cats meowing, etc., all in an uproar and excitement—all, with one single exception.

Off in a remote corner a little fellow was sitting perfectly still, apparently indifferent and unmindful of all the rest. The teacher, observing him, approached and said:

"Waldo, why are you not taking part with the other children?"

Waving her off with a deprecating hand and wide, rebuking eyes, he fervently whispered:

"Sh—sh—sh, teacher—sh! I'm a 'ooster, and I'm a-layin' a aig!"—Kansas City Star.

Stubb—No, I can't get along with my wife. Everything I say she retorts: "I beg to differ with you!"

Penn—You are lucky, old man. My wife just differs without taking the time to beg.—Chicago News.

YERBA-MATE.

The Paraguayan Substitute for Tea and Coffee.

What tea is to the Englishman and coffee to the American, yerba mate is to the native of Paraguay. Yerba mate is an infusion of the dried and powdered leaves of the species of holly tree that grows in Paraguay, and for centuries it has been the national beverage of the countries of South America, while in Paraguay and Argentina it forms the sole stimulant of the working classes. It is usually drunk as a very hot infusion through a metal tube, but it can be taken as we take our tea or coffee, with milk and sugar.

Most people, however, acquire the native habit and prefer to drink it without admixture. So prepared it is very bitter, but those who drink it soon learn to consider it an agreeable and palatable beverage. Some natives drink it as an infusion made with cold water, and it is then known by the name of "terere." The working classes especially favor "terere." The the stimulating and sustaining effects of the beverage are remarkable.

Workmen carry the drink with them wherever they go, and from time to time take sips of it, and seem as a result to be infused with a degree of energy not usually credited to the South American. Woodcutters will start work at daybreak, and go on seemingly without fatigue until the midday meal, five or six hours later; and this midday meal is the first solid food eaten so long as they can get mate.

Those who have investigated the properties of mate say that the invigorating and sustaining powers are different in character from those of either tea, coffee or cocoa. Taken as a stimulant for night or for prolonged brain work, it is said to convey an energy and a sensation of lightness that make duty a real pleasure. The peculiar feature of such a result is that analysis shows nothing in the drink to account for it. The percentage of caffeine and the amount of volatile oil are very much less than that contained in tea and coffee, and none of the unpleasant effects that follow the excessive use of either of the latter beverages seem to attend the immoderate use of mate. In rare instances very nervous individuals and those suffering from nervous prostration find their symptoms aggravated by over-indulgence in mate drinking.—Montreal Gazette.

An Appeal to the Sheriff.

When Senator Joe Blackburn was a struggling young lawyer, as all really great statesmen must have been at some stage in their career, he was called upon to defend a negro charged with murder. Mr. Blackburn did the best he could—made an impassioned address to the jury and all that sort of thing—but the defendant was sentenced to pay the extreme penalty.

Mr. Blackburn was then taking his first dip into politics, running for some small local office. He had a hard time getting people to attend the meetings at which he was advertised to speak, and luck generally appeared to be against him. Well, hanging day came and the doomed man was told that he would have fifteen minutes in which to say his last words. Mr. Blackburn accompanied the man to the scaffold, and as his eyes wandered over the several hundred of his fellow citizens who had come to witness the spectacle—more than he could ever hope to attract by his own eloquence—his brain was lit up by a flash of genius. He had a few hurried words with his client, in which he painted the waste of words it would be for the unfortunate man to talk at such a time and impressed upon him what a godsend the opportunity to make a speech would be to him, Blackburn. The negro somewhat reluctantly agreed to let him go ahead. Thereupon, much to the surprise of the auditors, Mr. Blackburn launched into an effort on the issues of the hour. He was proceeding to his own entire satisfaction when he felt a tugging at his coat tails. Glancing around he encountered the pained expression of the negro.

"Say, Massa Joe," he whispered, "dat speech wot yuh made tuh de jury was bad nuff to hang me, but dis yuh one"—shaking his head sadly—"Mistuh She'iff, please pull dat rope."—Washington Star.

Lest They Catch Cold.

An incident of the royal visit to Chatsworth is worthy of permanent record. The Kink was given as a guard of honor at Rowsley Station fifty men of the volunteer battalions of Derbyshire. His Majesty inspected the rank and file in company with the Duke of Devonshire, and, after completing the circle round the men, the King delivered a short address, which all could plainly hear. His Majesty congratulated the men on their smart appearance, and said he was specially pleased to see that a number of them had done service for their King and country in the recent war in South Africa. Then, turning to the officer commanding, the King asked if the men had overcoats. The reply was in the affirmative, with the additional remark that they were not wearing them because it was thought they would look smarter. His Majesty's reply was, "Give an order for the men to have their overcoats at once. I don't want them to catch cold." The air was very raw, chilly and damp at the time.—London Times.

"Sarcastic-Like."

"Was it the gentleman with the mustache who served you?" inquired the polite shop walker of the complaining peeress. "No," replied the sarcastic lady, "it was the nobleman with the bald head."—London News.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Mrs. Albert M. Markley, of Wayne, last week notified the police that she was robbed of $4,000 worth of jewelry in the women's waiting room of the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia. Mrs. Markley, who, up to a few days ago, was a resident of New York, had just returned from that city where she superintended the moving of her household effects. She entered the waiting room and placed the satchel on the floor while she fixed her veil. When she went to pick up the satchel it was gone. There is no clue to the thief.

—

The Neversink Mountain Hotel located on the summit of Neversink Mountain on the outskirts of Reading, was destroyed by fire Friday evening. The building, a large four story frame structure was erected twelve years ago, at a cost of $100,000. How the fire originated is not definitely known.

The hotel was closed a month ago and was turned over to a watchman. There was an insurance of $40,000.

—

Mahale Latimer, of Wilkes-Barre, wife of Harry Latimer, of the Provident Investment Company, of Philadelphia, who disappeared at the time of the exposure of the concern has begun proceedings for a divorce. She declares that they were married in Charlestown, in 1879, and that they liv d together until 1861, when he deserted her and has since then failed to provide for her support. He was some time ago married to a Danville woman who is now known as Mrs. Latimer. The petition states that his present whereabouts is not known and that he is a fugitive from justice.

—

Every water company in Pennsylvania will be asked by State Health Commissioner Dixon to patrol its watersheds as a precautionary measure against outbreaks of typhoid fever similiar to that at Nanticoke. This practice is in vogue in Maine, where it has proved very successful.

—

Gouldsboro, Lackawanna county, which was named for the late Jay Gould, who was the founder of the town, he having operated a tannery at that place before he became either rich or famous, is a deserted village. According to the report of School Superintendent Taylor, of Lackawanna county its public school has dwindled to the paltry attendance of fifteen pupils and its tanneries and sawmills have entirely disappeared.

I Give Honor to Whom it is Due.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., cured me of Bright's disease and Gravel. Four of the best physicians had failed to relieve me. I have recommended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mizner, Burg Hill, O. Price $1.00, all druggists; 6 bottles $5.00.

Buy at Home.

One of the big mail order houses recently sent us their catalogues. We don't know why they did. Probably because they send them to everybody, and we are somebody after a fashion. A business man came in to get our prices on a job of 500 note heads, and laid a price list from a printing firm in Norwalk, Ohio, to show us how cheap he could get them there. He could save 35 cents on the order, pay 25 cents express, and be ten cents ahead of the game, but what an inferior grade of paper, and decidedly cheap work. We had just told him that probably he needed that ten cents, and he had better send away for his work, when his eyes rested on the catalogue from Cut & Gashum, of Chicago. "So, that is where you get your goods is it?" he asked. "Well, it does seem to me that people in this town ought to patronize home merchants. We pay taxes, rents and insurance here, and help to build up the town, and it is discouraging to have people right here under our nose send away for goods. Well, I'd like to give you this order, but of course, if you can't meet the prices from elsewhere I'll have to send it where I can get it the cheapest. This mail order business is making hard times for us all." And the funny part of it is, that that man did not see the inconsistency of his position. Rather than buy goods from a merchant in another line, in the same town he sends to a mail order house himself for what he does not carry in stock, and claims a dealer's discount. If he saves up a few hundred dollars he buys lots in North Orange, Buffalo, with it, and when that land boom falls through he is man and talks poverty and growls about people sending their money away. The fact is that everybody ought to trade at home, and invest their money at home, and this applies to the merchant just as much as it does to the farmer.—*Dushore Review.*

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is a safe monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 9-21 4t

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Ghosts would frighten many people who are not afraid of germs. Yet the germ is a real danger. If this microscopic animalism could be magnified to a size in proportion to its deadliness it would show like a giant python, or fire breathing dragon. The one fact to remember is that the germ is powerless to harm the body when the blood is pure. It is far easier to keep the germ out than to drive it out after it obtains a hold in the system. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most powerful and perfect of blood purifying medicines. It increases the quantity as well as the quality of the blood, and enables the body to resist disease, or to throw it off if disease has obtained a footing in some weak organ. Wherever the digestion is impaired, the nutrition of the body is diminished, for the blood is made from the food which is eaten, and half digested food cannot supply the body with blood in quantity and quality adequate to its needs. For this condition there is no remedy equal to "Golden Medical Discovery." It cures ninety-eight out of every hundred persons who give it a fair trial. When there is constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will promptly relieve and permanently cure.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Oct. 2, 1905.

The State Department has about the same trouble on its hands regarding the American congressmen who recently visited the Kaiser that the French Minister had with the Frenchman Richard who purported to have interviewed the President after the Portsmouth Conference. There is all sorts of trouble in the big building, and second assistant Secretary Adee, who is the encyclopedia of dilitante diplomacy for the Department, is scratching his head to know how to square the congressmen with the German government in the person of Ambassador Spec von Sternberg when the latter next calls. It really appears from the dispatches that reached Washington both official and otherwise, that the Kaiser, like the parrot in the fable, talked too much. He was called on by congressmen Littlefield of Maine, McNary of Massachusetts, Bartholdt of Missouri, Waldo of New York and Barchfield of Pennsylvania. The Kaiser according to the story, tried to do a little missionary work and talked to the congressmen at some length about the "yellow peril" of which spock by the way the Kaiser is creator. Now in Germany there is the same unwritten law, that the Kaiser shall not be quoted any more than shall the President. Whether this was explained to the congressmen before they were admitted to the audience, is not known. It is to be hoped for the honor of the American congress, which cannot even keep the secrets of the executive sessions, that it was not. Anyhow when the Congressmen got through with their heart to heart talk, they told the whole story of the Kaiser's remarks. This was cabled at once to the Japanese newspapers and the Japanese government was much incensed. The Kaiser's missionary work was rendered of non effect owing to publicity and to square himself, he had to repudiate the whole interview. Consequently the congressional party is going to cut short its stay in Germany and the State Department, will make whatever amends it can, unofficially of course, for this breach of international etiquette.

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The Bureau of Labor has just issued a report that is going to cause a lot of disturbance in labor circles. It is to the effect that the labor unions of this country are in favor of the restriction of individual output as practiced abroad, and that in the last two years, while wages in the meat packing business have advanced 12½ per cent., the time taken to do the work has increased from thirty to fifty per cent. This is bad hearing for the people who heretofore looked upon the American labor as the swiftest and most skilful in the world and who boasted that there was no such thing as restricted output in America. It was said that whatever else might be charged against them, the labor unions here had never adopted the foolish foreign policy of scaling down the speed of an entire lot of men to the peace of the slowest in the party. This has been the acknowledged rule around for years past and it has gotten so bad in England as to make the work of the building contractor almost impossible. There are even different scales of speed for workmen on government and private jobs, and the system in London reached its logical conclusion on one piece of government work where the number of bricks laid by a man in a day was reduced to 400 on coarse brick work where the normal rate of speed was 1,800. It is claimed in the department report just issued that the restriction of output exists in the packing and glass making trades, the latter being very highly organized, in the cigar making trade and in several others where in spite of the installation of improved machinery and labor saving devices, the cost of production has increased out of all proportion to the increase in wages. Of course in these cases as in all others, the consumer ultimately pays the bill either in increased prices or inferior goods. The charge is a very serious one which the union will of course deny as strenuously as they can and which the manufacturers will do their best to substantiate. But it is a foolish and short sighted practice which it is to be hoped will never gain a real foothold in this country. We were fast gaining commercial ascendency in the world when this labor blight struck us.

***

There is a great deal of talk in Department circles over the treaty between Great Britian and Janan which has just been officially published. The treaty is regarded favorably on the whole in diplomatic circles. It is classed as a very strong guarantee for peace in the far east because no power would be likely to attack either Japan or Great Britain, knowing that each nation was pledged to come to the other's assistance. It is spoken of as a great victory also for the open door policy as assuring the maintainance of the status quo in the far east. This, however, may be taken with as large an allowance as suits the taker. Everyone knows that Japan has nothing to fear from the open door, being geographically and naturally the most and in fact only favored nation in that regard. It is quite likely that Great Britain, whose trade in China is already on the decline, may find in her ally a more powerful rival in the commercial orient than either Germany or the United States.

***

The question of old age pension in the civil service has again come to the fore. There has been formed an organization in the government departments to plead for legislation in that line and the initial meeting has just been held at which the principal address was made by W. E. Andrews the Auditor of the Treasury. Mr. Andrews urged that the clerks should combine to form a common pension fund and said that with the rapid increase of the government service the question of superannuation pensions would force itself on the people in a few years. He gave figures to show that this was true and urged a cumpulsory retirement age as in the army.

Neuralgia And Other Pain.

All pain in any disease is nerve pain, the result of a turbulent condition of the nerves.

The stabbing, lacerating, darting, burning, agonizing pain that comes from the prominent nerve branches, or sensory nerves, is neuralgia, and is the "big brother" of all the other pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills rarely ever fail to relieve these pains by soothing these larger nerves, and restoring their tranquility.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills leave no bad after-effects, and are a reliable remedy for every kind of pain, such as headache, backache, stomachache, sciatica, rheumatism and neuralgia.

They also relieve Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Car-Sickness, and Distress after eating.

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and headache, and have never been able to obtain any relief from various headache powders and capsules, until I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They always cure my headache in five minutes time." FRED R. SWINGLEY, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank, Atkinson, Neb.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

SPIES OF RUSSIA.

A Subtle System That Has Ramifications in Every Big City.

Russia is pre-eminently the land of spies, says Vance Thompson in Success Magazine. Democratic and socialistic France has raised the spy system to a state function, but in Russia it is the very soul of the state. In Moscow, in the streets, agents of the police are stationed every five hundred yards; in addition, secret agents watch the houses day and night—one being allotted to every four houses; and in every house is another spy, the porter. Go where you will you are never out of the watchful eye of the police. You brush against spies in your hotel, as in the theatres; in a restaurant, as in the drawing-room of a friend.

It is ridiculously easy to recognize those you meet in the fashionable resorts. They have evidently been instructed to disguise themselves as gentlemen, and for one of them the livery of a gentleman is a frock coat, a silk hat, and, always—by rain or sunlight—an umbrella. The famous third police! A stranger might fancy that, in an open cab—talking French or English to his friend—he would at least be safe from surveillance; but his friend will touch him signally and speak of the weather. The fat cabby on the box, somnolent, with white hair and good paternal eyes, may be a spy, more skilled in the languages than the traveling stranger; and, if the cabman has been found loitering near the great clubs, the hotels or the embassies, the chances are strong that he is. A subtler police than that of the third section—the okrana, which has it ramification in every capital in Europe and America—completes this great system of espionage. Its mesh is over every man in Russia; no one goes unwatched—save only old Count Tolstoy.

City Dwellings.

There are 250,000 dwelling houses in the five boroughs of the City of New York, a dwelling house being officially described as a place in which one or more persons regularly sleep, and which has accommodations for their residence. After New York in size of population comes Chicago, but not in the number of dwellings. Chicago has 190,000 dwellings; Philadelphia, a less populous city, has 245,000, nearly as many as New York.

There are 82,000 dwelling houses in the city of St. Louis, 89,000 in Baltimore, 66,000 in Boston, 52,00 in New Orleans, 52,000 in Detroit, 53,000 in San Francisco, 50,000 in Washington, 45,000 in Milwaukee, 30,000 in Newark, 50,000 in Buffalo, 65,000 in Cleveland, 35,000 in Louisville 40,000 in Cincinnati, 30,000 in Minneapolis, 50,000 in Pittsburg, and 15,000 in New Haven.

The city of London has 600,000 houses, which is more than double the number in New York, though the population of London is less than double that of this city. Paris has 100,000 houses, less than half this number in New York, though Paris has a population of 2,500,000, while the population of New York is 1,000,000 greater. London has, on an average, seven residents to each house; Paris has twenty-five and New York has between ten and eleven. New York is more thickly populated than London and less thickly populated than Paris, if the number of residents of a house be accepted as the measure of the density of population. Among American cities, Philadelphia is the most sparsely populated and Boston the most thickly settled.—New York Sun.

Law Lords and Ladies.

Ever since King James I. of England and VI. of Scotland gave the judges of the Court of Session the title of "lord," with the remark, "I'll mak the carles lords, but I'll no mak the carlines leddies," the wives of Scottish law lords have been plain "Mrs." When a new judge retained his previous name this did not matter so very much. It was then a case of —let us say—Lord Macgregor of Craigellachie and Mrs. Macgregor. But when a judge took the title of his estate things were different. It was then Lord Craigellachie and Mrs. Macgregor, a combination of names that might easily lead to circumstances more awkward than pleasant. Now, however, "by his Majesty's command," the wife of a judge of the Court of Session will be "lady," and thus another injustice to Scotland is removed.—Westminster Gazette.

Beating of Dead Hearts.

Hearts of cold-blooded animals will beat for a comparatively long time after death or removal from the body (if kept cold and moist,) because of powerful internal collections of nerves known as ganglia, whose automatic impulses cause the regular contractions of the muscles. Similar ganglia exist in man and other warm-blooded animals, but their action is less prolonged. Scientists have ascertained that a turtle's heart will beat after removal if put in a piece of glass, kept cool and moist and covered with a bell-jar. I believe it has been known to beat thirty-six or even forty-eight hours; twelve or fourteen hours is a common record.—St. Nicholas.

World's Highest Buildings.

The ten highest buildings in the world are the Eiffel Tower, Paris, 984 feet high; the Washington Monument, 555 feet; City Building, Philadelphia, 535 feet; Cathedral of Cologne, 511 feet; Cathedral at Strasburg, 466 feet; the chimney of the St. Rollox Chemical Works, Glasgow, 455½ feet; St. Martin's Church, Landshut, Germany, 454 feet; St. Stephen's, Vienna, 435 feet; the Great Pyramid, 450 feet; and St Peter's, Rome, 448 feet.—Boston Globe.

Get SCOTT'S Emulsion

When you go to a drug store and ask for Scott's Emulsion you know what you want; the man knows you ought to have it. Don't be surprised, though, if you are offered something else. Wines, cordials, extracts, etc., of cod liver oil are plentiful but don't imagine you are getting cod liver oil when you take them. Every year for thirty years we've been increasing the sales of Scott's Emulsion. Why? Because it has always been better than any substitute for it.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00. All druggists

Ministers Poorly Paid

Their Salaries Inadequate to Supply Their Physical Needs in Many Cases

A certain well known lawyer belonging to a Methodist conference where 117 pastors receive a salary of $600 a year or less, is reported to have said, "My college chum was my equal in every respect and in some respects my superior. After twenty-five years of successful ministerial work I discovered that his annual income was the exact amount I paid for the keep of my horse at the livery stable."

These facts refer more especially to the country pastor, but they are equally applicable to the majority of clergymen in the smaller cities, for few get more than $1500 which is little better than $500 in the country as their living expenses are necessarily much greater. Often a pastorate in the country means that the minister has two congregations, just far enough apart to make a union of the two impracticable. This also means that three sermons a Sunday must be delivered usually. Aside from the mental wear, the two charges often make it necessary for the minister to keep a horse, which is a somewhat expensive luxury for the rest of the week, when it is not in use. Then in the winter these trips are frequently exhausting experiences. The donations help the pastor to provide for his family, but often these gifts resemble those in the temple which were unacceptable because of their blemishes and imperfections. Some of the rural pastors have large families and then it is an absolute necessity for them to perform other work, such as raising garden produce or by farming, in order to support the family. One Connecticut minister tills five or six acres of land connected with the parsonage. Last year he raised enough strawberries and other small garden truck to more than double his income.

"Yes it is true," he said when asked, "I make more tilling that five or six acres of land than I do preaching the gospel. They say that farming doesn't pay in New England any more but I think it pays better than preaching the gospel when one figures on a basis of dollars and cents."

Is it strange in consideration of these facts, that so few think they can afford to enter the ministery on these terms? The only wonder is that there are so many men devoted enough to give up their lives to what is little less than drudgery to keep body and soul together. How can men minister to spirttual needs of other men when the constant thought must be concerning the things which pertain to their own physical needs?

The making of sourkraut of late years has become a great industry in places in the United States, a single factory having an output of 25,000 barrels in two months and a half. In fact, it is claimed, that even in Germany, there is no one spot where there is as much kraut made, as in a small Ohio town. At Clyde, O., the product of about 1,800 acres of cabbages is annually utilized, each acre yielding about ten tons. These cabbages usually bring $6 to $7 a ton. The farmers of the vicinity often receive $100,000 for this crop.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	36 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury..... leave	† 6 45	† 9 55	† 2 00	† 5 25
Kilnes Grove.....	† 6 54	† 10 04	.....	† 5 35
Watsontown.....	† 6 58	† 10 06	.....	† 5 37
Kipps Run.....	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 44
South Danville.....	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville.....				
Boyd.....	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 53
Roaring Creek.....	† 7 23	† 10 28	† 2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa.....	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg.....	7 40	10 43	2 45	6 15
Bloomsburg.....				
Espy Ferry.....	.....	† 10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	.....	6 30
Nescopeck.....	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick.....				
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill.....	† 8 25	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua.....	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sicklshinny.....				
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke.....	8 54	11 54	3 44	7 19
Buttonwood.....	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre.....	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre.....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre.....leave	† 8 15	† 10 35	† 2 15	† 6 00
South Wilkesbarre.....	8 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	† 8 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 07
Buttonwood.....	† 8 31	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke.....	8 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat.....	8 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny.....	8 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Mocanaqua.....				
Pond Hill.....	† 8 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	8 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Berwick.....	9 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Nescopeck.....				
Creasy.....	9 18	† 11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 9 22	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg.....	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg.....				
Catawissa.....	8 43	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd.....	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville.....	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville.....				
Kipps Run.....	† 9 07	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Watsontown.....	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Kilnes Grove.....	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	9 25	12 30	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "T" stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"a" stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.45 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 1, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11.30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a m 12.30, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12.29 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.19 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.30 a. m. 1.35, 5.32 p m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.38, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 5.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.

For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	OCEAN CITY
5:00 a. m. Exp	3:40 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a m ‡1 Ex
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	8:40 a. m. Ex
7:00 a m. ‡1 Exc	(60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	1:50 p. m. Ex.
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:40 p. m. Exp.	4:20 p. m. Ex,
11:30 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	5:30 p. m. Lcl
1:00 p. m. Exp.	CAPE MAY	SEA ISLE CITY
1:30 p m. Exp. (Sat. only)	7:00 a. m. ‡1 Exc.	7:00 a m ‡1 Ex
2:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Ex.
3:00 p. m Exp	1:40 p. m. Exp.	1:50 p.m. Ex
3:40 p. m. Exp. (60 minutes)	4:15 a. m. Exp. (90 minutes)	4:20 p. m. Ex.
4:01 p m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	7:00 a m ‡1 Ex
7:00 a. m. ‡1 Exc	7:15 p. m. Exp.	9:15 a. m. Ex.
7:30 a. m. ‡1 Exc	CAPE MAY	5:00 p. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. ‡1 Exc.	
8:30 a. m. Exp.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
11:23 p m. Exp.		
4:45 p. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3902 Market St., and, at stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until urther notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:20, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7-40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintenent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	10 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	12 01	1937
Danville.....	7 07	10 19	2 11	8 7
Catawissa.....	7 ..	10 32	2 23	7 5
Rupert.....	7 ..	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg.....	7 35	10 41	2 33	6
Espy.....	7 3	0 48	2 40	6 51
Lime Ridge.....	7 41	10 54	12 46	6 57
Willow Grove.....	7 ..	10 ..	1 ..	6 ..
Briarcreek.....	7 54	10 59	12 56	10 27
Berwick.....	7 57	11 03	2 58	6 31
Beach Haven.....	8 03	11 12	3 03	6 5
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	10 51
Shickshinny.....	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's.....	8 30	11 39	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke.....	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale.....	8 43	11 47	3 42	7 22
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction...	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming.....	9 08	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 13	4 17	7 51
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor.....	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue.....	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON.....	9 42	12 37	4 50	8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	7.. 40
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 0..
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 15
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston.....	7 21	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction...	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth.....	7 31	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke.....	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny.....	8 01	11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek.....	8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove.....	8 38	12 05	3 54	8 29
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg.....	8 52	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 55
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	9 10
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 38	9 21
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND...	9 35	1 10	4 56	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. ‡ Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1	3	5	
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St.....	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 90
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 24	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 59	7 08
Zaners.....	9 40	3 17	6 47	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 46	3 23	7 03	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 17
Edsons.....	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 21
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 24
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 26	8 41
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2	4	6	8	22
	†	†	‡	†	†
Jamison City.....	8 50	10 48	4 55	7 00	11 36
Central.....	8 54	10 51	4 58	7 03	11 45
Laubachs.....	9 00	11 02	5 08	7 13	11 58
Coles Creek.....	9 04	11 06	5 12	7 22	12 06
Edsons.....	10 14	11 09	11 56	17 24	12 14
Benton.....	9 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 36
Stillwater.....	9 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	10 35	11 29	5 17	17 45	12 56
Forks.....	9 39	11 34	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	9 50	11 44	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	9 55	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 35
Paper Mill.....	9 58	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St..	10 05	12 02	5 50	8 23	2 06
Bloom. P & R.....	10 08	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	10 10	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

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12-10-1y

LADIES

HARMLESS RELIABLE

DR. LA FRANCO'S COMPOUND

PRICE 25 ¢. AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

M-1-y

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

SAFE. Ask your druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2414 Madison Square, Phila., Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low,	F. G. Yorks,	Frank Ikeler,	Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Chester.

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN STEWART,
of Franklin County.

FOR JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT,
JOHN B. HEAD,
of Greensburg.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

AN OLD SONG

Four and twenty statesmen
Baked into a pie,
When the pie was opened
They all began to sing
"Now is'nt this a pretty thing"
For the party of great moral
Promises to set before the
People of the United States
Our great immoral performances?

F.

The Gang and the Ungagged Press.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, whose editor holds a public office by the grace of the gang, is the only paper that has anything to say for Machine rule in Pennsylvania as against the independent movement. In Pittsburg the Republican *Leader* and the Republican *Dispatch* and The Republican *Times* and The Republican *Press* have demanded the withdrawal of the gang canddates for the State office. Only the gang controlled Pittsburg *Gazette* and The *Chronicle Telegraph* are out for the Machine.

If one takes the time to ascertain the facts, it will be found that every paper, not owned by an office-holder by the graces of the Machine, is against the gang in this State. Every Independent Republican newspaper—and the ones from Philadelphia and Pittsburg are mentioned especially on account of their wide circulation—has taken a stand against the dictation of the bosses. The county papers throughout the State have taken the same stand, with the exception as above stated, of those editors who hold a public office under the Machine, and they have evaded the issue and have refused to publish facts.—*Ex.*

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WILLIAM H. BERRY

Brief Sketch of the Life and Achievements of the People's Candidate For State Treasurer.

The biography of William H. Berry, Democratic nominee for state treasurer can be briefly written. His life has been one of endeavor and achievement. He has been a worker from earliest manhood and whatever of success he has attained has been the fruit of his own effort.

Mr. Berry was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, September 9, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of that village. He served an apprenticeship as a machinist in Buffalo, New York, where he acquired a technical education in the night schools, giving his evenings to study after his days of labor. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship he served seven years as a journeyman machinist at the bench.

In 1874 Mr. Berry located in Chester, where he had obtained employment as a machinist. Subsequently he worked there as journeyman, assistant foreman and foreman for 17 years, during which time he invented several labor-saving devices, some of which have proved profitable as well as useful.

In 1902 Mr. Berry established a plant of his own in Chester for the manufacture of steam specialties, under the title of the Berry Engineering company. He became president and general manager of that company, and incidentally, as its title invited, became consulting engineer of several large manufacturing plants in Chester and adjacent cities and towns.

Mr. Berry is essentially a self-made man. From the proceeds of his labor and the fruits of his inventive achievements he has enjoyed during recent years sufficient income to properly educate his children and create for his family a comfortable home. One of his sons has been schooled in the sciences sufficiently to take his place in the factory and another is serving honorably as a lieutenant in the Marine Corps of the United States navy.

Mr. Berry joined the Methodist church in 1876 and was made a local preacher in 1879. He has preached acceptably and with advantage to the church in all the churches in the vicinity of his home. He lectures frequently on scientific and economic subjects and is actively identified with all the charitable and philanthropic movements in the city in which he lives.

In politics Mr. Berry is a disciple of Thomas Jefferson, and though adverse to holding office has always been faithful to civic obligations and active in public affairs. He has served in the Councils and School Board of his adopted home with great satisfaction to the people.

The first political office ever held by Mr. Berry was that in which he is now in commission. The city of Chester had been ring ridden far beyond the limit of peaceful endurance for many years, and public protests were literally laughed down. Last spring, however, the people determined to make one great effort at rescue, and the Democrats nominated Mr. Berry for Mayor. The prospect of sucess was not promising when he was notified that the honor had been bestowed upon him.

At the November election prevoiously, Roosevelt had nearly 6000 majority out of a total vote of a little more than 10,000, and in order to win, therefore, it was necessary that he should get all the Democrats, every Prohibitionist in the city and nearly half the Republicans. Most men would have been appalled at such a condition, but it didn't frighten him. He accepted the nomination, and promptly set about to secure the election. After the most exciting contest in the history of the city, the vote resulted in a substantial majority for Mr. Berry.

And he has "made good." During the campaign Mr. Berry declared that in the event of his election the iniquities which were disgracing the city should cease. Just as he asserts now, that if he is elected State Treasurer the graft in the finances of the state will be stopped, so he said then that if elected Mayor the gambling dens, speak-easies and vice resorts should be eliminated from the life of the city. That pledge has been fulfilled, moreover. The moment he entered upon the duties of the office he set himself to the task of fulfilling his promise and found it exceedingly easy of achievement.

Probably no man in Pennsylvania had less thought of the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer on the day of the Democratic State Convention met than Mr. Berry. But the revolt against civic uprighteousness had just begun in Philadelphia, and all minds were turning toward reform and reformers.

In this state of public opinion the name of William H. Berry, the reformer who "does things," was mentioned, and it ran through the body like "fire in an August clearing," and he was unanimously nominated. As he declared in his speech of acceptance, he had nothing to do with the matter up to that time, but he has taken a hand since, and is now leading a triumphant army to certain victory.

Mr. Berry has always been peculiarly fortunate in his relations with workingmen and organized labor. Indeed, he freely ascribes his success in the mayoralty campaign to the cordial and earnest support of the artisans in the community. He has been an employer of labor for many years, and during recent years extensively so. But he has never had a labor strike or serious difficulty with his employes on account of wages or differences of any kind.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Hon. William H. Berry, Candidate for State Treasurer and Others Will Speak.

Chairman Clinton Herring of the Democratic County Committee has made arrangements for a mass meeting to be held in the Court House on Tuesday, October 10th at 8 o'clock in the evening. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. William H. Berry, candidate for State Treasurer, and Eugene Bonniwell Esq. of Philadelphia. Both are able speakers. Mr. Berry makes a scathing arraignment of the machine misgovernment in Pennsylvania, and everybody should hear him.

There will be music by brass bands, and the trolleys for Berwick and Catawissa and a special train on the B. & S. will run after the meeting.

Political Convictions on Sale.

Honest men of all parties will agree with Judge Alton B. Parker, that men like President McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company, a so-called Democrat, who makes contributions to campaign corruption funds, have no political convictions that stand in the way of their personal advantage.

This is another way of stating a truth which Joseph W. Folk now governor of Missouri put in epigramatic form when he said: "Men who are in politics for what they can get out of it, are neither Republicans nor Democrats, but simply rogues," and which Secretary of State Elihu Root voiced when he spoke of the Philadelphia gang as "a corrupt and criminal combination, musquerading as Republicans."

Well informed and honest men of all parties will also agree with Judge Parker that if manufacturing and railroad corporations were investigated, as the business of the life insurance companies is now being probed, it would be found that the officers of the insurance companies were not the only corporation officers who "put their hands into the treasury and took out moneys belonging to widows and orphans to secure a partisan triumph."

If the legislative committee now investigating the insurance companies in New York, were to accomplish nothing further than to show up the enormous contributions made by the corporations to the Republican corruption fund, its appointment would be fully justified.

The exposers of this infamous business already made by the committee ought to bring about such a reform as would compel the publication of all the receipts and expenses of every political committee in every campaign.—*Ex.*

Friday October 6th, 1905, is the last day to pay taxes in order to get a vote this Fall. Attend to this before it is too late.

Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 40 years. It is the best medicine in the world, I know, for all throat and lung troubles."
MRS. J. K. NORCROSS, Waltham, Mass.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

The Lungs

Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

For District Attorney

VOTE FOR

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL

of Bloomsburg.

Your Support is Respectfully Solicited. 9-17

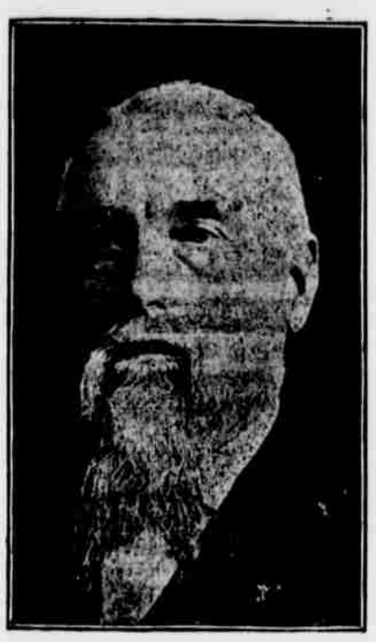
FOR

County Commissioner

VOTE FOR

CHARLES L. SANDS

of Mt. Pleasant.



Independent Candidate.

INDEPENDENT
For Register and Recorder,
W. L. GARRISON,
of Bloomsburg.

Platform: No Bosses. No. Beer. No Machine.

Subject to the decision of the conscientious voters irrespective of party.

Support respectfully solicited. 5t

The Church in the Fight

Nearly Every Minister in Philadelphia is Arrayed Against the Machine

The *Philadelphia Press* says: One significant feature of the present political uprising in Philadelphia has been the practically unanimous support of the clergy and their active participation therein. Shoulder to shoulder, the religious leaders of the city, without respect to denominational or political names, have stood for the cleansing of the municipal government. It is doubtful if anything quite like it has ever been seen before in America. The courage, public spirit and single mindedness of the preachers of Philadelphia, Protestant and Roman Catholic, have been notable reasons for civic pride. The part of the pulpit in the present movement is significant. It indicates that the religious and moral sentiment of the community is on the side of the City party, undeceived by any of the crude sophistries of the Organization and its defenders. The church going, home owning, school supporting, self-respecting and patriotic voters of Philadelphia will be found on election day writing the doom of the Machine upon freemen's ballots. And when it comes to the hour of the celebration of victory, let us not forget the service of the ministry to the cause of good government.

THE NEW STYLES

are tempting; come in and be tempted.

Our Coats

are soon in demand, dont bother the old one you have laid away from last season. It wont look good no matter how much you brush it. We want you to come in and look at our stock. They speak for themselves and the price is right on every garment.

TOWNSEND'S

Five Suits of The Ultra Fashionable.

Both Gray in color, and you know Gray is "It" this year, if you would be in the front of the procession. We have put a most moderate price on them, indeed, we could easily ask a $5 bill more for each one and you would pay it willingly.

At $18.50—Gray Worsted Suit, small broken plaid effect, 42 inch coat, tight fitting back, full sleeve, turned back cuff, satin lined to the waist, single breasted. Nine gore skirt.

At $19.50—Gray Checked Cloth, 48 inches coat, tight fitting, large sleeve, turned back cuff, black velvet collar, lined to the waist with satin. Nine gore skirt.

At $20.00—Dark Gray cloth suit, a very pretty shade of gray with an invisible plaid. Coat 45 inches long, tight fitting back, straight front, lined to the waist, large sleeves, turned back cuff, sleeve plaited 8 inches above the cuff. Nine gore skirt.

At $22.00—Suit of gray cloth, small checked effect. Coat 48 inches long, tight fitting back, straight front, full plaited sleeve at top. Nine gore skirt with two inverted plaits in front.

At $30.00—Suit of Gray Tweed, invisible plaid, 50 inch coat, strap and stitched trimmed, tight fitting back and front, black velvet collar, full shirred sleeve. 13 gore skirt with inverted plaits down the front.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

There are several cases of typhoid fever in the vicinity of Jerseytown and Eyers Grove.

The Supplee-Mather Co. has purchased a Rambler automobile to be used for delivering goods.

Winona Fire Co. will hold a dance in the Town Hall every evening during fair week.

The Free Library is now open from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9 p. m. It is closed in the morning.

A good many people are out of town to-day attending the Scranton firemen's parade and the Milton fair.

Vanity Fair, March and Two-step by Chas. P. Elwell, on sale at all music stores. Second edition, 25 cents. tf.

A heavy rain on Monday night settled the dusty roads and also put a number of telephones out of business.

W. B. Shuck of Catawissa has filed nomination papers as an independent candidate for county commissioner.

Rumor has it that ex-sheriff J. Boyd McHenry of Benton is being urged to become a candidate for sheriff next year.

Friday October 6th, 1905, is the last day to pay taxes in order to get a vote this Fall. Attend to this before it is too late.

Friday October 6th, 1905, is the last day to pay taxes in order to get a vote this Fall. Attend to this before it is too late.

Mr. Walter, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. was summoned to his home in Lancaster on Monday, by the death of his father.

George Latourette has returned to Bloomsburg and accepted his old position as head miller at the White Milling Company.

President Roosevelt will go to New Orleans on the 18th, and will spend about eight days on the way. He will leave for home by water on the 30th.

The Bloom Fair next week promises to be one of the best in its history. With weather such as we are having the present week, there will be a record breaking crowd here.

William Klinger of Sugarloaf township died at his home near Guava, on Monday night, aged 62 years, from rheumatism of the heart. His wife and nine children survive.

The Orangeville Band, an excellent musical organization has been reorganized, and will hereafter be known as Low's Military Band. They have purchased new uniforms costing $300.

John Sees, who is in the Montour county jail charged with killing his infant child, was indicted by the Montour county grand jury last week. He is also charged with an attempt to break jail.

The form of the official ballot in November will be similar to that used at the last general election, although it will be not nearly so large owing to the difference in the number of candidates.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. P. Elwell will continue to teach during the summer months. Instruction in pianoforte, violin, harmony and composition. Send for circular or call at 233 West Third street, Bloomsburg. tf

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Funston entertained a large company at their home on First street last Thursday night. The refreshments were served by Mrs. Dodson, and Hower's orchestra supplied music for dancing.

There will be no indecent shows permitted an the fair grounds next week. H. S. Barton has charge of the granting of privileges and he will permit no entertainment of a low character. There will be plenty of good shows on the midway.

Don't Get Footsore! Get Allen's Foot-Ease

A wonderful powder that cures tired, aching, swollen sweating feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Ask to-day for Allen's Foot-Ease. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25 cts. Don't accept any substitute. 9-21 4t

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, says that he does not anticipate any great trouble in the mining regions. The miners, he says, are making great progress in the line of organization, and the general tone among them is amicable.

Twenty-four head of cattle in the herd at Castle Grove Dairy, were found to have tuberculosis, and by order of the State Veterinarian they were shipped to Philadelphia on Monday, to be killed. Castle Grove belongs to the estate of the late John R. Bennett.

The Northumberland county commissioners have been indicted for failure to build the approach to the new Danville bridge on their side, as ordered by the court. They have appealed from the order and will carry it to the Superior court, so there may be a long delay.

George Morton, a former proprietor of the Morton House, Berwick, has again assumed charge of that hostelry. Since Mr. Morton left Berwick the hotel was in charge of Mrs. Sarah Huntzinger and her son Robert, and they have turned over everything to the old landlord.

Gean Cavada, a Tyrolean resident of Centralia, was killed on Monday by falling off a trolley car near Mt. Carmel. His hat blew off, and it is not known whether he jumped or fell. He struck on his head, and was taken to a physician's office in Mt. Carmel, where he died. He was 21 years old, and had been in this country a year.

Wilson M. Eves of Millville, a well-known resident, cut a deep gash in his leg last Monday morning. He was cutting fodder with a pocket knife, and as he was stooping over the knife slipped on the stalk and entered his left leg near the thigh, severing a vein. He started for the house but fainted from the loss of blood, and had to be carried home. Mr. Eves is 75 years old.

The opening of the fall teaching season has increased my classes in music, but have still time for others. Piano-forte, violin and harmony taught in the latest, best and most thorough methods. Refer to the many pupils who have studied with me during the past year, for results and references. Prospectus for 1905-06 sent on application. Write or call on Chas. P. Elwell, 233 West Third St. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boy Wanted.

A boy sixteen years old with fair common school education is wanted at this office to learn the printing trade. Full particulars as to work and pay will be given on application. tf

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. **ONLY** medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. **Henry W. Champlin, M. D., OCULIST,**

Miss M. J. Hains and Mr. S. F. Brockman of Berwick were married at the Episcopal Church in Berwick on Sarurday last at 8 o'clock in the morning. They were attended by Miss Ethel Stiles, bridesmaid, and Frank Laubach, best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. S. Nichols, rector of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg.

The groom is employed in the office of the American Car and Foundry Co.

The 9.40 Catawissa trolley car yesterday morning ran over a dog in front of the Exchange Hotel, mashing its head and killing it almost instantly. It was a pup of the coach dog variety, four months old and belonged to J. E. Zeigler of the White House Restaurant. The pup and its mother were following William Bachman, who was on horseback, and as the car came along the pup suddenly jumped in front of it and was knocked down before the motorman could stop. Mr. Zeigler refused a big price for the pup last week.

Mrs. Julia A. Warner, mother of Mrs. D. W. Kitchen, died at the home of her daughter on Tuesday afternoon aged 91 years. She came to visit Mrs. Kitchen last fall, and her health has been such that she was unable to return to her home at Pennsdale, Pa. Six children survive: Mrs. Mary Whipple, of Sycamore, Ill.; Mrs. Joseph Reese, of Rohrsburg; Mrs. Joseph W. Eves, of Millville; Mrs. Edward Whitacre, of Newton, Kansas; Mrs. D. W. Kitchen, of Bloomsburg, and James Warner, of Danville. The body was taken to Millville and services at Millville will be held Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Friends burial grounds at Pennsdale, Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Bloomsburg Fair.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society will hold its 51st annual exhibition on October 10-11-12 and 13. From all indications the coming Fair will eclipse all former ones. An attractive speed program has been arranged as follows: Wednesday October 11, 2:18 Pacing, 2:27 Trotting and 2:40 class for County horses. Thursday Oct 12, 2:15 Pacing, 2:17 Trotting, 2:21 Pacing and free for all county horses. Friday Oct. 13, 2:10 Class, 2:22 Trotting and 2:25 Pacing.

Free attractions will consist of Parkers Trained Dogs, White and Lamart Acrobats, and Tessier on Wire and Trapeze, making six acts, daily in front of grand stand.

The poultry department will be a show in itself.

All are most cordially invited to continue contributing to the success of the Fair by exhibiting the products of the Farm and Household.

Collieries Stockaded.

An exchange says: A ride over the Wyoming Valley at the present time would convince you that the next big coal strike will develop conditions bordering on civil war. All the collieries are surrounded by stockades of heavy planks, about a dozen feet high. In almost every instance these stockades are so built as to include high ground, from which observations can be made of the surrounding country. In fact the stockades look like the enclosures we see in old prints, where our forefathers defended themselves against the Indians, and it is plain even to the person not a soldier that the collieries have been put in good condition for defense. Non union men can be taken inside the stockade, live there in barracks, and operate the mines, regardless of an army of strikers outside. The new trespass law affords the coal companies ample protection, and any assault on the stockades will lead to a battle. If another general strike is declared next April, we look for trouble in the Wyoming Valley.

Berwick and Nanticoke Trolley

A charter has been granted to the Berwick and Nanticoke Street Railway Co. This road will form a connecting link between Danville and Wilkes-Barre, and later Sunbury and Shamokin will be on the lines reached by trolley from here.

C. W. Miller, president of the road, went over the line a few days ago with some Philadelphia capitalists, and he states that there will be no difficulty in financing the road. The intention is to build it next summer.

Look Your Houses Well

Next week the town will be full of sharpers and thieves of all kinds. Many houses have been robbed during the fair in the past, and all doors and windows should be securely fastened when the house is left without a guard.

PURELY PERSONAL

Gertrude Hickey went to Milton on Wednesday.

Miss Daisy Frederick went to Milton today to attend the Fair.

Miss Winifred Beckley has gone to a Seminary at Kent Place, N. J.

Miss Laura Herring has entered the Rye Seminary at Rye, N. Y. as a student.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gilmore went to Scranton on Tuesday to attend the Firemen's Convention.

Mrs. William Elwell and Mrs. N. U. Funk are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elwell in Towanda.

Mrs. Rufus K. Polk, of Danville, widow of the late Congressman Polk of this district, returned home from Europe on Tuesday, with her two daughters. They spent the summer abroad.

The Doctor and the Editor.

How an Exchange Sizes Up Their Professional Relations.

If an editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it, but if a doctor makes a mistake he buries it. If the editor makes one there is a law suit, swearing and the smell of sulphur, but if the doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish. A doctor can use a word a mile long without knowing what it means, but if the editor uses it he has to spell it. If a doctor goes to see another man's wife he charges for the visit, but if the editor goes to see another man's wife, he gets a charge of buckshot.

Football Prospects

Football prospects at the Bloomsburg Normal School are unusually bright this year and all indications point to a good team and a successful season. Five of last year's team—Weimer, Buck, Hartman, Long, and Titman—are back at the school and there are a large number of promising candidates among the new men. The scedule follows:—

September 30. Wilkes-Barre High School at Bloomsburg.

October 7 Williamsport High School at Bloomsburg.

October 12. Dickinson Seminary at Bloomsburg.

October 14. Lafayette College at Bloomsburg.

October 21. Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport.

October 28. Bucknell Reserves at Bloomsburg.

November 4. Shenandoah at Bloomsburg.

November 11. St. Thomas' College at Bloomsburg.

November 18. Wyoming Seminary at Bloomsburg.

Autos in Norway

This is how the reckless auto-driver fares in Norway. In the first place it is necessary to get a permit from the government to bring a motor car into the country. Then, before the motorist can pass through each district, he must obtain a written permit from the Mayor and Council of that district, and guarantee to make good any damage to roads, or other accidents caused by runaways at sight of the motor car. But that is not all. In the more northerly districts it is compulsory for an automobilist to advertise in the newspapers for one week in advance, at what hour he intends to pass along any thoroughfare in the district—and the motorist is only allowed a margin of two hours to do so, or else he will have to wait and advertise all over again.

CONCERT

Lovers of good music will be furnished a treat, Monday evening Oct. 9. The Ithaca Concert Company, of the Ithaca Conservatory of music will give one of their unequalled concerts in the Presbyterian church, for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Association. Each performer is a star in his or her line. The Reader alone is worth the price of admission. *Come*, enjoy the music as well as help a good cause. Tickets 25 cents.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale a farm in Center township, Columbia county, above Stonytown, containing 95 acres more or less. There is a good two story brick dwelling house, a good bank barn, and necessary out-buildings. The Columbia & Montour trolley line passes the door. Columbia Park is a part of this farm. For further particulars and terms, write to S. Gemberling, Selinsgrove, Pa., or L. B. Hughes on the premises. 9-14 4t*

Rachel, the Fire Waif.

The Orangeville Dramatic Club will render a drama entitled, "Rachel, the Fire Waif," in the Orangeville Opera House Saturday evening, Oct. 7.

This Club has always met with great success and it is safe to say that this time will be no exception.

Admission 10, 15 and 25cts. Proceeds for the benefit of Presbyterian Church. Remember the date, Oct. 7.

The Greatest Showing of Coats & Suits

at THE CLARK STORE.—Everything that's new. Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infants Coats. See the Coats at 5.00, 7.00, 10.00, 12.50, 16,00, 18.00 and 20,00.

Bear Skin Coats in white and colors. Infants' White long and short coats.

COVERT COATS—See the 12.00 coat, it's a beauty.

SUITS! SUITS!—All the new long suits in popular cloths are here. You cannot afford to miss this showing of Suits and Coats at this time.

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS— See the Black Panama Skirts at 3.75 and 5.00. The Covert Cloth Skirts at 6.00. The Manish Mixed Skirt at 6.00.

UNDERWEAR—For Ladies and Children. The good warm kind that give service. "Forrest Mills" goods in separate vests, pants and combination suits. If you need underwear come to THE CLARK STORE.

MILLINERY—We have now on sale the largest collection of Dress Hats, Walking Hats, Hats to trim, that we have ever shown, and at popular prices. A great line of Walking Hats 1.90 to 2.75. Fine Dress Hats 3.00 to 16.50. Hats made to order. Millinery work of all kinds done correctly and promptly.

NECKWEAR—Complete lines of Ties, Collars, Ruchings.

BAGS, BELTS AND COMBS—New big line of these: Bags 25c. up. Belts 25c. up. Combs 10c up. Mounted goods 25 cents to 1.25.

DRESS GOODS—A big assortment of all the popular Dress Materials. See the 50c. Mohairs, 1.00 Broadcloths. Black Dress Goods a big line, all kinds.

ONE PRICE TO ALL—THAT THE LOWEST AT THE CLARK STORE.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

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REMNANTS OF KICKAPOOS

Pacification Accomplished With Many Thrilling Incidents.

KNOWN AS MEXICANS

Old Tribe Thrashed, Later Generation Turns Toward New Mexico.—The Land in Which They Once Lived. —Formerly Subsisted by Pillage and Plunder.

The Kickapoo Indians are leaving their reservation near Shawnee, and large parties of them are going every week to New Mexico. These particular Indians are known in the government records as Mexican Kickapoos, because of the land in which they once lived, says the Kansas City Journal.

The Kickapoos and the Apaches seemed to have been natural enemies and they fought whenever an opportunity presented itself. These tribes also were among the most vicious enemies of the whites. The Kickapoo chief, Che-qua-me-ko-hi-ko, often displays a pair of buckskin leggings having sixteen scalps down either side. When he becomes especially well acquainted and confidential, he shows a white's scalp—that of a woman, having a few gray hairs in it.

The Kickapoo warfare against the whites was one of pillage and plunder against their herds—by it they lived and when pursued too vigorously they retreated across the Rio Grande and took refuge with the Indians of that republic.

But no sooner did the beef supply run low than incursions against the cattle of the Mexicans were organized, which resulted in their being driven again into Texas. The Indians were not long in learning that the Rio Grande was a line the two armies could not pass and so immunity resulted.

Under these circumstances a border warfare was maintained which lasted till well into the '70s. Finally Gen. Crook smashed precedents and pursued the Kickapoos across the river, captured their women and children, and brought them back. The incident caused an international hubbub and led to the forming of an agreement that the troops of either country might cross the line when in pursuit of the Indians.

But the capture of the "woman folks" marked the end of the regime of the Kickapoos as followers of the warpath. Still their pacification was not accomplished without many thrilling incidents.

Commissioner Atkinson was sent down to make some kind of an arrangement with them—to get them to go to Mexico and become subjects of that country or to come in from the frontier and remain. He was taken in custody by them, and for three days the only deliberation was as to whether the Kickapoos should kill him or turn him over to their Indian allies of Mexico to do so. Finally the magic influence of money and power worked its effect and Che-qua-me-ko-hi-ko, the war chief, saved the commissioner and turned the scale in favor of coming back.

It may not be amiss to say that when the inspiring motives became known it served to degrade the leader in the eyes of his people, and five years later the Indian with a record of thirtysix Indian scalps was ignored by the most insignificant member of the tribe, and his only friends were with the whites who knew him.

A Novel Competition.

"In Michigan wood-chopping competitions are becoming quite popular," said Col. E. Boyed, a well known Michigan lumberman," who is at the Manhattan. "One of these competitions was held a week or two ago in a lumber camp in northern Michigan, and the first prize, consisting of $500, was given. The competitors use the best axes, sharpened to a razor edge, and the skill displayed would be a revelation to the average man who splits the kindling wood for his better half in the evening in his backyard. Rough logs about a foot or twenty inches in diameter, are chosen, and they are firmly fixed in an upright position. At the firing of a pistol the half dozen rusky backwoodsmen get to work, and for about two minutes the air is thick with huge chips. The precision and strength of the cuts is a marvel, and the best men do really wonderful work. Each man has an assistant, who squats beside the log, dissects the cuts, and one of the marvels of the business is how that man isn't killed by the flying chips. Most of the champion axemen are timbercutters, sleeper hewers, sawmill hands and the like, who use the axe daily.

"Beside the axe competitions there are also competitions in log-sawing with both single-handed and double handed crosscut saws. No one knows what lightning like work can be done with a crosscut saw until he has seen two expert lumbermen using one."—New York Globe.

Joan of Arc, Italian.

Documents have been in found in Rome tending to prove that Joan of Arc was the daughter of an Italian, who was descended from the Ghisilieri family. This family came from Constantinople to Bologna in 1412.

After the estates of Ferrante Ghisilieri had been usurped he emigrated to France, where he had three children, one of whom was Joan.

The documents say it is difficult to ascertain the truth, because Ferrante Ghisilieri, after his arrival in France, changed his name to D'Arc.

CATTLEOES A SUCCESS.

They Inherit a Great Many of the Traits of the Buffalo.

Mr. C. J. ("Buffalo") Jones, of Topeka, Kan., game warden of the Yellowstone National Park, was in Washington lately to file his report with the Interior Department.

Mr. Jones is interested in the breeding of "cattleoes," or the cross between buffalo and domestic cattle. Domestic cattle have to be fed and housed during the long, cold winters of the northwest, but the "cattleoes" inherit the traits of the buffalo in the respect that they require no feeding or shelter in the Dakota winters, pawing up the snow and eating the dry grass underneath. In the spring they fatten rapidly on the young grass, and can be thus prepared for market at one-half the cost of cattle.

Mr. Jones called on the President and showed him a robe taken from a "cattleo." The color is black, with a beautiful reddish gray, in places nearly white, shading on the back, and a black dorsal stripe. The under parts were pure white, so that the robe looked very much as if it were trimmed with ermine.

President Roosevelt greatly admired the robe, and expressed the opinion that the Government should by all means establish an experimental ranch for the breeding of "cattleoes."

In 1902 Congress appropriated $14,000 with which to establish a herd of domesticated buffalo at the Yellowstone. At the same time, Mr. Jones was placed in charge of the work, and as warden of the park he purchased twenty-one animals and placed them in the reservation, under fence. Already the herd has been increased to twenty-eight.

"In addition to this herd," Mr. Jones said: "There are thirty-three wild buffalo in the park. I at first had an idea of getting these animals in with the tame buffalo, but they are the wildest things I ever saw. The moment they see or smell a man they are off like a shot, and if captured would surely kill themselves in half an hour's time by their efforts to escape. Therefore, to protect these animals I am simply picking up their calves as fast as they are born and turning them in with the tame herd. I have thus far secured four wild calves in this way."

Mr. Jones has been quite busy the past winter and fall months killing mountain lions, or pumas, of the Yellowstone, which have become altogether too numerous. He had his pockets full of claws of these animals, which he kept, he said, as trophies of his puma hunts.—Baltimore Sun.

Mountain Goats.

From a point nearly 7,000 feet below an observer with a good glass occasionally may make out against the rock shelf a something which looks not unlike a white rabbit sitting upon its haunches. In reality it is an ancient Billy, roughly speaking, as big as two fine rams and bearded like a prophet. His shaggy white coat knows neither spot nor curl, his daggerlike horns are ebon black and his topaz eyes have in them that cold, inscrutable expression, something of which we see in the eyes of an eagle and a snake.

They are marvels, these thought-concealing yellow eyes. Perchance they kindle a more baleful light when love's lamp flares and a snowy rival is stamping and snorting only ten yards away. It may be they soften when a limber legged kid caroms against the paternal ribs or rams his over-sized head through the paternal whisker. But these things I doubt, for the topaz itself is not colder or more unchanging than the windows of the souls of a husky mountain Billy.

Because he knows, or thinks he knows, that no enemy will come down upon him, all his precautions are directed against possibilities from below. I fancy, too, that he trusts almost to his eyes, that his nose lacks that wonderful keenness characteristic of the deer tribe and that his ears play little part in the protective game. This latter is mainly surmise, based upon the fact that the worst noise a still hunter would be apt to make would be the rattle of a displaced stone, which is a thing the goats often hear and doubtless thoroughly understand.

When one's object of pursuit is an animal which dwells far up the mountains, which keeps a prety close watch upon all visible lower territory, but seldom bothers its head about what may be going on above and behind, one's wisest plan of campaign, naturally, is a flanking movement, followed by an attack from above.—Illustrated Sporting News.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Game.

Much has been heard of Mr. George Vanderbilt's game preserve at Biltmore, N. C., and of the means taken to increase the original stock of game and fish in the territory. During the eight years the preserve has been established trout and deer have been liberated, the quail and the wild turkeys have been fed, salt licks have been maintained to attract the deer, hundreds of traps have been kept at work in the woods for the destruction of wildcats, mink, 'coons and other vermin; forest rangers have patrolled the tract; and in all these ways the covers and waters have been well stocked. All this has naturally given the public the impression that the owner of Biltmore is a sportsman; but the curious feature of the Vanderbilt game preserve is that its owner never touches rod or gun, and personally cares not in the slightest degree for fish and game.—Forest and Stream.

INDIAN TERRITORY SKUNKS.

Wealthy New Yorker Backs an Industry for Their Fur.

Among the new industries established in the Indian Territory there are none more novel than the "skunk farm" just two miles southwest of Herbert. The industry is backed by a wealthy New Yorker who has made a fortune in the fur trade, says the Kansas City Journal.

This "farm," as it is called, consists of about twenty acres inclosed with a stone wall five feet high, located along a rough mountain side with natural overhanging rocks being an ideal place for rattlesnakes and polecat dens. The neighborhood is said to be infested with all kinds of reptiles, and by the establishment of this skunk farm the promoters claim they will make money.

"Tip" Lewis, who will have charge of the farm, is a noted hunter and trapper, and those who know him say he really enjoys the work of skinning polecats. He has made a livelihood of the work for twenty-two years, and now that a real breeding farm has been established, he is assured of plenty of work in his line.

In conversation recently "Tip" had the following to say of the novel industry: "We propose to cross the breeds of polecats until we get them all of one color, either white or black, and by proper care we hope to entirely get rid of the offensive odor. Every polecat carries a muck bag for protection and when tamed and crossed with the civet cat they lose this weapon. Their fur can be improved by cultivation and interbreeding with other animals."

When asked about the much advertised "skunk oil," Mr. Lewis said:

"I believe skunk oil will cure many ills, such as rheumatism and other ailments, but the musk, which is so odoriferous and offensive is a cure for almost any ills flesh is heir to. It will keep away disease, and I believe it will cure consumption in the earlier stages."

Mr. Lewis says that each polecat will raise from five to eight kittens every year, and he proposes to catch about 300 cats and kittens and place them on the farm. Skunk skins are now worth from 90 cents to $1.25, and by improving the breed they hope to get double this price for the skins.

Honey Drips Out of Wall.

The honey in the wall of the home of Dr. C. H. Brooke, of Brooklyn, Anne Arundel County, is still dripping. So far about three or four gallons have been caught in the pans and buckets placed under the drip.

About twelve years ago Dr. Brooke erected an addition to his house and a swarm of bees built a nest between the walls, having found an opening. No atention was paid to them at first, but they finally became a nuisance. They have stored away great quantities of honey in combs, and in some manner one of the combs must have been punctured and the honey allowed to drip out. The honey is not being used in the family of Dr. Brooke, as it has gathered dust and dirt in its way out of the wall.

The bees have been a great source of trouble to the family of Dr. Brooke. At meal times they would swarm out on the table and compel the diners to drive them away and kill numbers of them.

The nuisance became so unbearable after a while that Dr. Brooke decided to exterminate them. He has removed part of the wall and in so doing it is thought that the honeycombs were punctured.—Baltimore Sun.

Wake Me Up When Kirby Dies.

Your "Old Bowery Frequenter" in to-day's Press is quite right about the origin of the saying "Wake me up when Kirby dies." It is over fifty years ago since "Tom" Hamblin was the proprietor and likewise one of the principal actors in the old Bowery Theatre, New York. He was noted for the spectacular and intensely patriotic plays which he produced for the benefit of the Bowery boys especially; plays abounding in patriotic speeches and "blood and thunder." Among his actors was one named Kirby, who was usually given a conspicuous part in said play. Kirby was great in the speeches I have mentioned, but his great forte was in the last act, when after performing prodigies of valor, he would wrap the American flag around him, fire off two pistols and die all over the stage. These finales were great things for the boys, and if they felt drowsy during the earlier part of the performance, as some of them were apt to be, they would carefully charge their companions to "Wake me up when Kirby dies."

This was the true origin of the well known saying.—Letter in Philadelphia Press.

Where They Differed.

Barbour Lathrop, the champion talker of Bohemia, has left for the East Indies. His departure leaves an aching silence in the Bohemian Club. At the last low jinks Abe Hur said to one of the minor characters: "Etop talking for a minute, can't you? Do you think you're Barbour Lathrop?" This was not the first reference that had been made in the club to Lathrop's chatterbox proclivities. At one of the club Christmas trees he was presented with the jawbone of an ass, to which Lathrop instantly replied that the difference between himself and Samson was that while Samson slew his thousands with the jawbone of an ass, he (Lathrop) had slain thousands of asses with the jawbone of a man. And it was decided that Lathrop had scored one.—San Francisco Town Talk.

LIFE IN PERU.

Experiences of American in the Mining Regions.

A letter to a friend in this city from R. E. Bottenus, a Cincinnati boy, who is engaged in mining in Peru, tells of his recent explorations of an unknown part of that country's interior. Leaving the Santa Domingo mine, in the heart of the eastern slope of the Andes range, the party started, under Mr. Bottenus's command, to find a forest of rubber trees for the company's exploitation. Mr. Bottenus writes:

"Our party consisted of myself, five other white men, three Peruvians and ten Indian quiperes. Nine of us were armed with carbines and sixshooters. As we expected, in view of my experience in the last expedition, to encounter hostile savages, it was necessary to keep our party intact and also carry our supplies with us. Since we had some 3,000 pounds of provisions, you can imagine to transport these on our backs over a rough country was not easy. Our first task was to ford a river. That same day we killed a couple of monkeys—big fellows, which would stand three foot high—and some pheasants, and also dynamited some fish in the river. The monkeys we gave to the Indians, who, after once tasting them, ate them with great gusto. It is rather hard for a white man to ejoy a repast of monkey stew, unless he becomes very hungry, when, without a doubt, it is most palatable. The taste of the meat is not at all bad, but after skinning them the monkeys look so much like human babies that one scruples as to whether or not he is practising cannibalism.

"After geting down seven miles we ran across another big river, which I afterward named the 'Surprise River.' We were surprised a day after our arrival on the river by a visit from the Chunchos, or native savage. We expected to find them hostile, but found them to be friendly in the extreme. They are armed with bows and arrows, these being from four to seven feet long, varying in size for boys and men. The workmanship on the arrows is very neat, especially when one considers that the only tools which they have are such as they can fashion from rocks. They are very skilful with the bow and arrow at a distance of twenty-five or forty yards. They shoot their game, their fish, even tigers, with these weapons. The arrows do not weight four ounces and are constructed of nothing but wood, the shaft being a light bamboo and the head being a species of 'palmette' called 'chunta.' Their clothes are a very pronounced decollete; all that the men wear is a sleeveless shirt coming below the loins, the same being made from the bark of a tree. The women are not nearly so well provided for, wearing generally but a small loin cloth. We had taken the precaution to bring some gaudy articles as presents with us, in the shape of gewgaws of many descriptions, which we distributed, but they gave us to understand by means of signs that what they would particularly like was an ax, a machete, or knives, or articles of any kind that would cut.

Smart Sayings to Order.

"There are lots of people who are naturally quick and witty in ordinary conversation, but the man who can be both at a gathering is not as numerous as you may think," said a man at a dinner uptown a few nights ago.

"I was asked a few days ago to come here and say something. I am not a speaker, either before, at, or after the feast. I said so to the man who urged me to come. Then he told me that if I wanted to say anything, and didn't feel quite up to the job, as he put it, he could put me on to a man who made such things a business. I was curious to know more, and asked the committeeman who the manufacturer of and dealer in wit was. He said to me, 'I'll call him right here,' and he did. Then I realized that what the man had said to me was dead earnest. After he had got the 'dealer' on the 'phone, and told him what he wanted, he turned to me and said, 'He wants to know if you want to talk in prose or doggerel, or if you want some jokes, and whether you want the jokes on the raw, or something that would do for a lady's party?'

"Then I quit. I would not have believed that if it had been told as a story. And I am sorry enough about it, for every time anybody has said anything smart or funny here to-night I have wondered whether it was manufactured or genuine. Some of it was genuine, of course, for it was apropos, but some of the sayings, I am satisfied had been hammered out by the jokesmith."

"Kill More Pigs."

A characteristic incident in which George Francis Train figured occurred in Omaha once when he was lecturing in the Farnam Street Theatre, showing the alertness of his mind and his power to condense a great problem in a phrase of three words. The occasion referred to was at a time when the South Omaha packing houses had been operating for a period of several years. Omaha had high ambitions, and hoped to succeed Kansas City as the second pork packing centre in the United States and the world, but didn't know just how to go at it. While Mr. Train was speaking some one in the audience interrupted him with the question, "What shall we do to make Omaha the second pork packing point?" or words of similar effect. Quick as a flash, and without a moment's hesitation, Mr. Train replied: "Kill more pigs." Here was a great truth in a nutshell.—Omaha World Herald.

The Song of the Cradle.

Bye, bye! Hope rises high:
There's a sweet little cradle hung up in the sky;
A dear little life that is coming to bless;
Two soft chubby hands that will pat and caress;
A pure little soul winging down from above;
A darling to care for, a baby to love.

One of the grandest agencies which enlightened Science has discovered to relieve motherhood from excessive suffering is the "Favorite Prescription" devised by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

This wonderful "Prescription" imbues the entire nervous system with natural, healthy vitality; gives elastic vigor to the delicate organism specially concerned in motherhood, and makes the coming of baby entirely free from danger and almost free from pain.

"I wish to state that I have used Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription with very good results," writes Mrs. Katie M. Annis, of Hudson, New Hampshire. "Had been in poor health for over four years and had been twice in the hospital. My husband brought some of your 'Favorite Prescription,' and it has carried me easily through my last two confinements. We are now blessed with two healthy children, and I am sure your medicine has done me more good than all the other treatment I have ever received."

BAD HEADACHES generally arise from bad stomachs. Foul breath, bitter taste, coated tongue, sour eructations or belching of gas, are common symptoms though not all present in every case. To cure, take small doses, only one or two each day, of old Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the Original Little Liver Pills, first put up by him over 40 years ago. One or two a laxative, three or four cathartic.

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

OLD HOME WEEK AT HARRISBURG. Excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip via Pennsylvania Railroad. On account of Old Home Week at Harrisburg, October 1 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Harrisburg at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate 25 cents) from the following points on dates specified:

On October 4, 5 and 7, tickets, good for return passage only on date of issue, will be sold from Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Altoona, Philadelphia, Frederick, Baltimore, and intermediate stations.

For specific rates and further information consult nearest ticket agent. 2t

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

Friday October 6th, 1905, is the last day to pay taxes in order to get a vote this Fall. Attend to this before it is too late.

To Number Rural Boxes.

To facilitate a more accurate handling of the mail by rural free delivery carriers the Postoffice Department is arranging for the numbering of all rural letter boxes which under the regulations of the department are entitled to service, and authorizing the delivering by rural letter carriers of ordinary mail matter of all classes addressed to boxes by number alone so long as improper and unlawful business is not conducted thereby the same as is now permitted in the case of postoffice boxes. Instructions will be issued to postmasters within a short time to assign to boxes entitled to service consecutive numbers beginning with the first box reached by the carrier after leaving the postoffice and a new box erected subsequent to the original numbering will be assigned the next consecutive number in the use of the particular route.

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1	for	Fevers.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Teething.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 7	"	Coughs.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	"	Headaches.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Suppressed Periods.
No. 12	"	Whites.
No. 13	"	Croup.
No. 14	"	The Skin.
No. 15	"	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 19	"	Catarrh.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough.
No. 27	"	The Kidneys.
No. 30	"	The Bladder.
No. 77	"	La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. Medical Guide mailed free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

MILLIONS FOR EQUIPMENT.

The Philadelphia and Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey Are in the Market for Six Thousand Freight Cars.

The Philadelphia & Reading and the Jersey Central Railroad Companies are in the market for 6,000 freight cars. This increase in rolling stock will take over $6,000,000. It is the largest order for cars ever given by these companies. George F. Baer is president of both companies, the Reading Company nominating the Central as owner of a majority of the stock. Both are in need of more coal carriers as well as cars for general freight use. When the order is placed it will be for the delivery of the cars next year. Owing to the general demand for freight cars by nearly all the railroads some trouble is experienced in getting the orders placed. President Baer is negotiating with several companies and it is thought that some definite arrangement will be reached within a short time. At the meeting of the directors of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey last week President Baer was authorized to increase the equipment. Similar authority had been given by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company Board of Directors some time ago. All the railroad officials are getting ready to handle next a larger business than they have ever done and the number of cars ordered is the largest in the history of the railroads.

Prices for Jail Board

There seems to be a great divergence in prices paid for jail board throughout Pennsylvania.

These are the figures furnished by the Department at Harrisburg:

Adams, 35; Allegheny, 27 88-100; Armstrong, 25; Beaver, 25; Bedford, 25; Berks, 13½; Blair, 35; Bradford, 40; Bucks, 25; Butler 50; Cambria, 25; Cameron, 50; Carbon, 55; Center, 25; Chester, 8 7-10; Clearfield, 25; Columbia, 25; Crawford, 25; Cumberland, 25; Dauphin has three classes of prisoners and three rates—15, 20, 25 cents; Elk, 50; Erie, 39 2-7; Fayette, 30; Forest, 50; Franklin, 25; Fulton, 25; Greene, 52; Huntingdon, 40; Indiana, 50; Jefferson, 50; Juniata, 37½; Lancaster, 10; Lawrence, 50; Lebanon, 25; Luzerne, 10; Lycoming, 35; McKean, 25; Mercer, 40; Mifflin, 40; Monroe, 25; Montgomery, 6 6-7; Montour, 35; Perry, 33; Philadelphia, 43; Pike, 40; Potter, 25; Schuylkill, 9 3-10; Snyder, 50; Somerset, 25; Sullivan, 35; Susquehanna, 50; Tioga, 25; Union, 50; Venango, 40; Warren, 32½; Washington, 25; Wayne, 50; Westmoreland, 25; York, 30.

The counties not reported are—Clarion, Clinton, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Northampton, Northumberland and Wyoming.

In Columbia county the rate is 25 cents per day, and 75 cents per month for washing. In Cumberland and Franklin counties the rate is 25 cents for regular prisoners and 9 cents per day for vagrants. In Juniata county 37½ cents per day; illegal train riders, 30 cents. Bradford county is the only one reported as working jail prisoners on a stone pile.

Wheat Prices and Exports.

European Buyers Are Waiting for Rush of Product to American Markets.

As wheat prices go down it may be expected that the tide of experts will rise. European buyers have been fully advised that this country and Manitoba will have a large surplus for export, and thus far since the crop year began they have been disposed to await the effect of the completed harvests and the early rush of receipts upon American markets.

Domestic values are now very near the point where they should stimulate more active foreign buying. The crop is large, but the growers are more prosperous than ever before, and therefore less anxious to hurry their wheat to market unless they can get a fair price for it. Any check to the movement of wheat from farmers' hands at this stage of the season would be likely to induce speculation for a rise in prices and delay the revival of export business, for which the conditions are now more favorable than at any time since the 1903 crop was marketed.

Since the first visit to the ice cap of the South Pole was made, some fifty years ago, there has been a steady recession of the belt of some 30 miles, and it is argued that in the course of time it will be possible to make approach to the Pole itself, and that the land in that vicinity may even become inhabited.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE JAPANESE IN HAWAII

Natives Dying Out and Portuguese Crowded Out

OUTNUMBER THE WHITES

Possibility of Japanese Political Control—Industrial Situation Passing into Their Hands—Have Greatly Reduced the Scale of Wages, Consequently Find Ready Employment

For years the large immigration of Japanese to Hawaii has been a source of apprehension to the citizens of the territory who care more for the supremacy of American principles and American ideals than for the prosperity of a few sugar planters, and the time is fast approaching when a serious crisis will have to be faced, says the New York Times.

One thing is certain, however: For all practical purposes the territory of Hawaii is a Japanese territory. Any visitor to the islands will soon become convinced of the truth of this assertion. The little brown men of "Dai Nippon" number 70,000 souls, scattered throughout the entire territory, with representatives in every hamlet and village of the group. Their appearance in any town, as a general rule, has been followed within a short period by the departure to other shores of the Americans, whose labor was undersold and standard of living undermined by the new comers.

Up to a comparatively short time, the manual and skilled labor of the islands was in the hands of Hawaiians, Portuguese and Americans. As stevedores, fishermen, taro-growers and hack drivers, the natives of the soil were earning the wherewithal necessary for a good and substantial living. Today the Hawaiians are prominent along the wharves, in the fishing boats, upon the taro fields or the driver's seat only by their absence. The little brown men have taken their places everywhere at a much lower wage.

"Twenty years ago several thousand Portuguese were brought over from Madeira and the Cape Verde islands to work upon the sugar plantations under contract. A hard working, frugal, industrious people, they promptly set to work and, while transforming the appearance and increasing the production of the plantations by the faithful and conscientious performance of their duties, they provided little by little the means necessary to purchase homes for themselves and their families, they raised large families and presented to their adopted country a generation of young men and women imbued with American sentiments, American principles and American aspirations.

This generation, in presence of the appalling death rate of the Hawaiians and the rapid increase of Japanese, was the hope of the territory. These young Portuguese—or rather Americans—however, educated in the public schools of the territory, were no longer useful for the sugar planters. They knew too much. They had the temerity to insist that $30 per month for their labor in the canefields, under a burning tropical sun, was necessary to properly support and educate their families. The plantation managers, naturally enough, would hear none of this, for hundreds of Japanese were at their disposition at the magnificent wage of $14 a month, board not included.

The Portuguese left the plantations, drifted to the towns and cities of the territory and engaged in business for themselves. They soon demonstrated their sterling qualities and became an important factor in the development and prosperity of Hawaii.

Since annexation a large number of Americans have gone to Hawaii, looking for opportunities to better themselves and at the same time add their contribution to the developmenf to the territory along "traditional American lines." Where are these Americans today? Not in Hawaii—that's certain. Like the Hawaiians and the Portuguese, they have been compelled to retire before the onslaught of the Japanese, and have left the latter in full possession of one of the fairest lands under the canopy of heaven.

Dry goods stores, carpenters' shops, barbers' shops, restaurants are in the hands of the Japanese. They come to Hawaii nominally to work on the sugar plantations, but their restlessness and unbounded ambition propel them within a short time toward Hilo, Honolulu or San Francisco. They are the hack drivers, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, restaurateurs, etc., of the two former cities. They build the houses that should be built by American workingmen, they perform the domestic labor which should be manned by American servants, they man the island vessels which should be manned by American seamen, and, finally, they are building a civilization in an American territory which, if something is not done to check it, will supersede and ultimately take the place of the existing American civilization.

In 1897 there were 24,407 Japanese in the Hawaiian islands. In three years—that is, by 1900—they had increased to 61,115, while the Chinese numbered 25,762 and the Hawaiians of all shades and colors, 54,141. Today there are, in round numbers, in the territory of Hawaii 70,000 Japanese, 28,000 Chinese and 30,000 Hawaiians. To uphold American civilization and ideals in the presence of these 100,000 Asiatics there are 12,749 white people, including English, German, French and all other Europeans.

France has 3,045 miles of canals and 4,65 of rivers improved for purposes of navigation. The government has expended about $500,000,000 on these waterways.

REVIVAL OF THE HORSE.

For Years the Trolley and Automobile Lessened the Demand.

Fifteen years ago the bottom very suddenly dropped out of the business. The street car system in the cities changed with slight warning from horse power to cable and electricity, and not only threw upon the market thousands of horses that had been in use upon street car lines, but deprived of value many thousands of other three, four and five-year-olds that were upon the breeding farms in readiness for the succeeding years' demand.

Most of these animals were sacrificed. In Philadelphia, New York and Chicago they were sold at about $10 or $12, their actual value for rendering purposes. Following this came the panic, and in addition to the disappearance of the market for horses for general purposes there was no longer any demand for carriage or saddle horses, which are always the first to be cut off in the days of adversity.

Hundreds of breeders went out of business, but the pluckier ones sent agents to Europe to see if a market could not be secured. They found the European tramways still using horses, and in a short time American animals were supplanting the scrawny stock in use abroad. Later many horses were disposed of to European armies, and when still later came a few wars the business was again upon its feet.

Thousands of animals were sent to Cuba soon after the American occupation. There is still a good demand there for the lighter animals, which are used for gardening, truck raising and small farming. The south also was induced by the low price of horses and the high price of mules some years ago to buy many of the lightweights for use in the cotton field.

The Boer war created a demand for nearly a hundred thousand animals. Eighty thousand were shipped in one year by the English, and the western bronco became a familiar sight as an English cavalry horse.

Business men no longer buy the streeters for their own use. A streeter is a horse that once was popular for light wagons, cars and general use. These have been supplanted in most of the cities by the sleek, heavy draft horses, products of the breeding of imported stallions and native mares.

Not the least interesting feature of the horse business is the annual visit of buyers to France and Belgium, where pure bred stallions, raised by experts under government supervision, are yearly purchased by thousands. These are later resold to western farmers and breeders, who thing nothing of paying from $1,000 to $4,000 for a pure breed.

From seven to eight thousand coach and draft horses are yearly imported from Europe. These animals are brought over in bunches of from 25 to 150, and they are all being absorbed by the breeders. As many as 1,500 horses a day are disposed of at the larger marketing points in this country.

Dealers declare it to be a fact that the price of horses has increased in the past five years at the rate of $10 a year. While the standard car horse price in New York, before cables and trolleys came in, was from $110 to $125, horses of the same grade now sell at from $150 to $200, and are scarce at the new figure

The outlaw horse, the bucking bronco, is becoming scarcer each year. Ten years ago such horses were as plentiful as jack rabbits, but they will soon join the buffaloes in retirement.

The outlaw comes from the poorest blood on the range. He is said by cowboys to be a horse degenerate, a criminal by nature, just as men go wrong who have poor blood in their veins. His parents are in nearly every case mustangs, and the stock is the same as the wild horse of early plain days.

Cowboys say that nearly every horse will buck if turned loose in a pasture for several months, but he will soon quiet down. The outlaw will buck no matter how long or how often he has been successfully ridden. Famous buckers are rare now. The bettering of the blood sounded the death knell of the outlaw.—New York Sun.

Education in China.

Education in China is free to all males. Hundreds of thousands compete for the honor of being a mandarin, as from that order alone the highest civil officers are chosen, such as viceroys or governors of the eighteen provinces.

These men have almost unlimited power, but every three years they are called upon to make an exact report of all the affairs of their province, including in that report a truthful account of their own faults. If this is omitted a committee of investigation at once looks into it and the viceroy, if found guilty of hiding anything he should have confessed, suffers degradation, and sometimes death, if his offense is a grave one.

Censors also, at any time and always unannounced, arrive and examine the affairs of each province. If, under this examination, anything is unearthed contrary to the approved standard, the offender is at once punished. Therefore, as you see, a good education according to Chinese ideas is the open door to the highest official places in the land. Nothing more is required.—Sunset Magazine.

Belgium's 190,000 Saloons.

Belgium, where public libraries are almost unknown, has 190,000 public drinking houses. That means one public house for 36 inhabitants, or one public house for twelve men above 17 years of age, the publican included. In the last fifty years the population has increased 50 per cent, the number of public houses 258 per cent.

The London police have a collection of more than seventy thousand sets of finger prints of criminals.

DISCONTENT IN OUR NAVY

Jack Tars' Reasons For so Many Desertions From Warships.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS.

Declare They Get Poor Food, Misfit Uniforms and Not Enough Shore Leave—Demands Exacted in Past Two Years Have Been Unusually Severe on the Jackies.

Statistics show that desertions from battleships in the last few years have been occurring at a surprising rate. In almost every port warships touch blue jackets are unlawfully quitting the service. Within the last two years the crews of at least two American warships have been reported in a mutinous state. Bluejackets who do not desert or mutiny grumble openly whenever they get a chance on land to air their grievances. Dissatisfied sailors appear to be in the rule instead of the exception, says the New York Tribune.

To quote one bluejacket: "In the American navy there are good ships and bad ships. The former are known in the navy as 'homes' and the latter as 'madhouses.' The terms, I think, explain themselves. I myself, I am glad to say, am serving on a 'home,' where the officers are kind, the 'grub' good, and we get more shore leave than on the other ships."

"Grub" is undoubtedly the particular subject about which the sailors are most bitter. The revolting pictures they paint as to the grade of food served aboard would at first blush seem to be drawn freely from the imagination, but a score of sailors of different ships, separately interviewed, told the same story, and among these was a cook's assistant of a first class battleship.

Next to the question of "grub," there would seem to be no grievance which is causing more general discontent throughout the navy than the matter of uniforms. The men interviewed were bitter over the present system of distributing uniforms to the enlisted men. They complain that they are compelled to wear uniforms that do not fit them, under the present system; and here the paymaster is the officer who is blamed.

They are compelled, they allege, to pay for tailoring alterations out of their own small wages (from $12 to $20 a month), and, to "rub it in," they are oftentimes punished by their captains for untidiness, and no excuses are listened to.

"The uniforms, too, are made of poor material. We wear the suits as well as we can. Then comes the captain along and orders an inspection. 'That uniform doesn't fit you,' says he. 'Have it altered, or I'll punish you severely.' That means spending half your month's pay, perhaps, to have the uniform practically made over again. Then, when the uniforms are washed they shrink, because of the poor quality of the stuff of which they are made. That means buying a new uniform, and it costs us $7 a suit.

"The sailors complain that while the navy blue book declares that for certain offenses men shall be punished either by confinement in a brig in double irons, by denial of shore leave or by fining, captains often sentence offenders to all three of these punishments.

"There isn't a navy in the world where the sailors are punished for small offenses the way they are in the American navy. I have mixed with sailors of all nations, and I know what I'm talking about. The average American sailor is more intelligent than the sailors of other nations. We can see the injustice of the thing more readily than foreign sailors can, and yet we are punished more severely of all. When you punish an American sailor unjustly or with too great severity, you make a surly brute of him instead of man."

That sailors do not get enough shore leave is another assertion strongly advanced by Jack and given as a cause for so many desertions. The sailors declare that the men are deprived of the right to go ashore without any apparent cause or reason. One sailor declared that during a cruise of five months, in which his ship had touched port twice, not a man aboard had been allowed to go ashore for more than two days in all that time.

That "grog" is denied while afloat is another grievance against the service cited by Jack. He complains bitterly that in other navies the men are allowed a bottle of beer each day, and that as a consequence they do not get so drunk when they go ashore. He declares that many temperate sailors would be more satisfied with the service if they could have a little liquor each day, as used to be the case in the navy before "grog" was abolished.

A severe arraignment of their junior officers is made by the sailors of many ships. According to the statement of these bluejackets, snobbery is rampant among these officers, and there is more class hatred aboard a battleship than ashore. The men describe the junior officers as being in many cases bullying, overbearing and haughty and evincing ill concealed hatred for the enlisted men, and declare that in no navy in the world is there such lack of sympathy between officers and men as in many warships of the United States navy.

Shirt Pointed Out Dead Body.

Verifying an old superstition, members of a searching party in quest of the body of a drowned boy threw upon the waters of the lake the shirt of the missing lad, and found the article effective, where grappling irons failed.

The shirt sank imediately, and in less than an hour the body rose to the surface, within two feet of the place where the garment had gone down.

BALTIMORE OF THE FUTURE.

Fireproof Structures, Widened Streets and Growing Commerce.

The area ravaged by flames consisted of 89 city blocks, or more than 140 acres, bounded by Liberty, Baltimore, Fayette, Lexington and Gay streets, Jones' Falls to the water front and Pratt and Lombard streets. In this section were 1,382 buildings, and with the exception of about 30 of them, every one was laid low either by flames or by city officials in fighting the fire, and the section, which before the fire had been the finest in the business district, was left practically a territory of unimproved land, says the New York Herald.

Immediately after the fire Baltimore began planning improvements. Every street in the burned district was narrow and unable to accommodate the city's rapidly increasing trade, and the main thing planned was the widening of these streets. Baltimore street, the most important thoroughfare and the dividing line of the north and south streets, was not widened, though agitation of it held up improvements on the thoroughfare for more than three months and it was several times before the city council. Business men who at that time opposed the widening and won their fight have in many instances admitted they were at fault, but too late. In addition to widening streets, the city made provision for a large plaza on the west front of the court house, a building which cost nearly $4,000,000, and is considered one of the very finest of its kind in the world. The city has also planned to take possession of all the property south of Pratt street and extending to the water front. It will build new docks and will lease space on them to individuals and corporations, a system similar to that in vogue in New York city.

With the property condemned for the improvements named, there were actually 958 lots upon which the habilitation of the burned district depended, and on these permits for 446 structures have been issued or applied for. But as these 446 permits in many cases represent two or more lots, about 770 of the 958 have been covered or will soon be improved with new buildings.

The tax assessments on all the buildings which occupied all the 958 lots in the burned district before the fire amounted to $10,846,975, which is $4,093,145 less than the declared cost of the new ones erected or now in course of construction.

All of the buildings are as thoroughly fireproof as man can make them. It is doubtful if any city in the country has as many fireproof buildings at this time as Baltimore. In the construction only improved methods were used, and there are quite a number of buildings about the city now that have not a particle of wood in them. Practically all of the new buildings have metal window frames, with metal sashes fitted with wire glass on the most exposed parts.

A large number of the new buildings are of concrete construction. In fact, there are now more concrete buildings in Baltimore than in any other city in the country. Builders say that this has been found to be one of the best methods of construction, being solid as well as fireproof. Probably the largest building constructed of concrete in Baltime is the new home of the Baltimore News. This building occupies a large lot on the southeast corner of Fayette and Calvert streets, and has just been completed. One warehouse is now being erected which is entirely of concrete, the ouside walls being dressed in a manner closely resembling limestone.

In rebuilding the city the general tendency has been to erect buildings of medium height rather than skyscrapers.

Despite the fact that the fire demonstrated that wooden pavements will burn, Baltimore has paved some of her streets with wooden blocks since the fire. The wooden blocks have been used principally on the streets in the vicinity of the court house, it having been found that they deaden the sound of passing cars and wagons, which before the fire was a source of great annoyance. Most of the streets in the burned district have been paved with Belgian blocks, however.

Durability of Tantalum.

Although the existence of tantalum, the new material employed for incandescent lamp filaments, has been known for a hundred years, it is only very recently that the metal has been prepared in a pure state. This is effected with the aid of the electric furnace.

Tantalum combines extreme ductility with extraordinary hardness. When red hot it is easily rolled into sheets or drawn into wire, but upon being heated a second time and then hammered it becomes so hard that it has been found impossible, with a diamond drill, to bore a hole through a sheet only one millimeter thick. Such a drill, working day and night for three days, at 5,000 revolutions per minute, made a depresison only a quarter of a millimeter deep, and the diamond point was badly worn.—Youth's Companion.

Leather Railway Ties.

Leather is being used on the Russian government railroads. All sorts of material have been used for this purpose, but chiefly tarred wood and iron. No tie has given perfect satisfaction; the wood decays and the iron changes under the influence of temperature. It is expected that leather ties will not be perceptibly affected by either air or heat, nor will they split when nails are driven into them. If leather ties prove more durable than wooden ones, they may in the long run be even less expensive.

According to a French international almanac the czar draws annually from the Russian exchequer $40,000,000.

Providing Water Supply.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Preparing to Protect Itself Against Drought.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is getting itself in position so that in times of drought it will always have enough water on hand to meet all its wants. The dry weather of last year showed that the old system of depending on nearby streams and towns for water for the locomotives will no longer serve. At one time nearly one-half of the motive power was laid up on account of the corrosion of the boilers by impure water. This happened at a time when the business was the heaviest. It meant a loss of large sums of money and was in a measure responsible for the piling up of freight trains which could not be moved on account of there not being enough locomotives in service. President Cassatt realized that more up-to date methods would have to be employed. Since then he has through his officers secured the water rights to many streams and the work of constructing a water pipe line sixty miles long has begun. The water pipe line is to be extended throughout the sections where at times the waterways become very low. The outlay for this pipe line will be considerable, but it will be of immense advantage to the company when water is scarce, as it will insure the railroad a supply of pure water at all times.

A New Anaesthetic

A paper that held the undivided attention of the Homeopathic Medical Society at Altoona recently was "Scopolamine-Morphine Combination as a General Anesthetic," by Dr. Dr. E. R. Gregg, of Pittsburg.

In the Homeopathic Hospital in Pittsburg twenty-eight patients of all ages have been treated under the influence of the drug. Dr. Gregg declares that Scopolamine has little effect on large consumers of alcoholic stimulants. Likewise negroes do not take it well. In some cases it leaves no pain.

Dr. Gregg cited the case of a man whose leg was amputated at the thigh. There was an absence of pain in the stump. Scopolamine was used with morphiue, the dose being 1-100 of a grain of the former to 1-6 of a grain of the latter, administered in three doses, an hour between. The patient drifts into sleep, and after the operation there is little nausea or vomiting.

Friday October 6th, 1905, is the last day to pay taxes in order to get a vote this Fall. Attend to this before it is too late.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev Facias issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 21st, 1905,

at 2 o'clock p. m.

All that certain piece, or parcel of land situate on the southwardly side of Cemetery street in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwardly side of said Cemetery street seventy one and one-half feet distant from Mulbury street; thence eastwardly along Cemetery street a distance of fifty-two feet to a sixteen foot alley; thence southwardly along the same a distance of fifty feet to lot number forty-seven; thence westwardly along same a distance of fifty-two feet to a corner; thence northwardly and parallel with Mulbury street a distance of fifty feet to Cemetery street the place of beginning, containing two thousand six hundred square feet of land, whereon is erected a

LARGE, NEW TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and out-buildings, with all modern improvements.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the defendant in all that certain lot of land situate on the southwardly side of Spring Garden Avenue, in the Borough of West Berwick in the county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot No. 44, on the south by a fifteen foot alley, on the west by lot No. 42, and on the north by Spring Garden Avenue, being forty-five feet in width by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, containing seven thousand six hundred and fifty square feet of land and being numbered and designated as lot No. 43 of Woodin, Eaton & Dicksons addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa. The same being a vacant lot.

Seized, taken in exacution at the suit of The Berwick National Bank vs. O. C. Hess and to be sold as the property of O. C. Hess.

C. C. EVANS, Atty. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
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Office with Grant Herring.
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Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg,
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,5
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,525,160	1,419,
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Westchester, N Y.	300,000	1,753,307	438,
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Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

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GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Bartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, both rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, both rooms, hot and cold water and all

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

EDUCATION AND WAR

It Costs More to Fire a Single Gun at Sandy Hook

Than It Did to Educate Daniel Webster—Costs More to Build One Battle Ship Than to Build Half a Dozen Colleges.

The current number of *Success* says that the amount now spent for education in the United States is about two hundred million dollars a year. From present indications the annual appropriation for the navy alone will soon very largely exceed this sum, with prospects of indefinite expansion. Until recently the combined military and naval expense of the country were less than one-fourth of those of education. We are, therefore, progressing four times as fast in the arts of war as in those of peace.

The latest type of battleship will cost eight million dollars to build, as much as the entire appropriation for the army and the navy during the eight years of Washington's presidency, since which time the military and naval expenses have increased fifteen times as fast as the population—and when this ship is finished it will be merely an experiment! England has had the largest experience in naval construction, and has recently declared a great number of her warships to be useless. Eight million dollars is more than three times the cost of all the buildings and equipments of Tufts College, Boston University, Williams College and Amherst College. The yearly maintenance, operation, interest on investment, deterioration, and gun practice of this battleship will exceed one and one-half million dollars—a sum sufficient to pay every living and educational expense of three thousand young men and women in our best colleges, or to meet the school expenses of fifty thousand children. It costs more for the mere material to fire one shot from the gun at Sandy Hook than it did to educate Daniel Webster. A day's gun practice of a single ship, firing at imaginary enemies, costs more than it did to educate Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell and Phillips in Harvard College. Any increase in appropriations and naval activity immediately produces a corresponding increase in activity by the other great naval powers of the world, and this, in turn, excites us to further expenditure, so none gains anything in relative strength. The burden is merely increased. The taxpayers of the different naval powers of the world are kept in a state of continual excitement and fear by the activity of the others, each believing there is an intention to secure some unfair advantage, and claiming that no other reason can be offered in explanation of this extraordinary and unprecedented growth. There have been necessary and honorable wars, and the future may have others in store. There are nobler sentiments than those of peace—duty, patriotism, justice and honor—but above them all we may write love to man. To deny one penny of necessary appropriation or to cease one moment's needed activity in any genuinely patriotic cause is so wholly unAmerican that I need not refer to it. But it is far better to direct our labors toward the things that will build up rather than toward those that tend to pull us down. It is far nobler and more in accordance with the spirit of American development and progress to direct our energies into the channels through which we may uplift our entire country and aid the whole world.

Scrofula

Is very often acquired, though generally inherited. Bad hygiene, foul air, impure water, are among its causes. It is called "the soil for tubercles," and where it is allowed to remain tuberculosis or consumption is pretty sure to take root.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes every trace of scrofula. Get Hood's.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Scrofula, No. 1.
C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

REDUCED RATES

The Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. Co. will run an extra Train on account of the Bloom Fair, on Friday, October 13, 1905. Excursion tickets including admission to the Fair will be sold at reduced rates at all stations commencing October 10th, good to return Monday, October 16th, 1905.

Good accommodations will be provided and every effort made to have trains on time. Indications are that the coming Fair will be the great event of the season, no pains have been spared by the Association to make it attractive, interesting and profitable to all.

Please notice the following schedule of additional train and reduced rates including Admission. Special train South will not run out to D. L. & W. Depot, but will stop at Fifth street.

Leave Jamison City	7:35	A. M.	
Fare Including Admission,			$1.30
Central,	7:40	a. m.	1.25
Laubachs,	7:56	"	1.15
Coles Creek,	8:05	"	1.05
Edsons,	8:09	"	1.00
Benton,	8:14	"	.95
Stillwater,	8:25	"	.85
Zaners,	8:35	"	.80
Forks,	8:40	"	.70
Orangeville,	8:52	"	.55
LightStreet,	9:02	"	.45
Paper Mill,	9:05	"	.40
FifthStreet,	9:20	"	

On October 13th extra train will leave D. L. & W. Depot at 4:50; P. & R. 4.53; Main St. 5:00 P. M. for Jamison City.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

WILL BE SOLD AGAIN.

The lots in the Neal addition that were struck off to C. W. Miller at public auction a few weeks ago, will be offered again soon for sale. Mr. Miller bought the land believing that the Board of Trustees of the Normal School would ratify his action, but as the Board refused to do this, the report of sale on Monday was set aside and a new order of sale granted.

As the Normal School must have a new building for the science departments, the Board did not feel that they could afford to buy more land at this time.

Gearhart to Delay Prosecution.

It is announced on good authority that District Attorney Cicero Gearhart, of Stroudsburg, unless directed otherwise or superseded, will postpone consideration before the Grand Jury of the cases against four of the members of the Board of Trustees of the East Stroudsburg State Normal School, who are charged with violation of the law in furnishing the school with supplies. The petition presented to Judge Staples for the supersedure of Gearhart and the appointment of another officer to try the trustees was like a bomb to the friends of Gearhart, and he is preparing to make a vigorous fight against the proposition.

For District Attorney (Second Term),

VOTE FOR

ALBERT W. DUY, of Bloomsburg.

List of Jurors for December Term

GRAND JURORS

Beishline, Lewis, Fishingercek.
Bower, H. F., Briarcreek.
Carl, Joseph, Catawissa twp.
Casey, Wm. J., Bloomsburg.
Capwell, Wm. S., Bloomsburg.
Culp, W. A., Berwick.
Edgar, John, Benton twp.
Freas, C. W. Berwick.
Fritz, Ray, Jackson.
Girton, A. E., Pine.
Hummer, George, Sugarloaf.
Hirleman, C. L., Benton Boro.
Hughes, John, Locust.
Hauch, C. B., Main.
John, Wesley J, Main.
Lemon, Theodore, Greenwood.
Miller, S. A., Greenwood.
Pensyl, Ray, Bloomsburg.
Rhoads, Isaiah, Cleveland.
Ruckle, John, Benton twp.
Roberts, W. H., Catawissa twp.
Runyon, C. W., Bloomsburg.
Rice, Chas, Bloomsburg.
Strauch, Elmer I., Jackson.

JURORS—FIRST WEEK

Alpeter, Rev. Peter, Catawissa.
Adams, Emanuel, Locust.
Bomboy, Paul, Bloomsburg.
Blank, Levi, Berwick.
Creveling, Daniel, Bloomsburg.
Coffman, Wm., Bloomsburg.
Cadman, B. F., Millville.
Derr, Calvin, Jackson.
Fairchilds, J. M., Briarcreek.
Goodhart, Wm., Mifflin.
Girton, Clark, Main.
Gerrity, Wm. J., Centralia.
Hoagland, Alfred, Roaringcreek.
Hess, H. W., Mifflin.
Hauck, J. S. Mifflin.
Hagenbuch, O. D., Stillwater.
Helwig, Charles, Locust.
Hartman, Charles, Hemlock.
Ikeler, R. R., Bloomsburg.
Johnson, Chester M., Madison.
Kline, Clark, Greenwood.
Lemon, Elliot, Fishingercek.
Mummy, Albert, Beaver.
Mensch, Wm., Montour.
Murray, Geo. L., Catawissa twp.
Nuss, J. B., Main.
Oliver, Daniel, Berwick.
Ohl, Austin, Scott.
O'Brian, O. G., Benton Boro.
Ruckle, Taylor, Montour.
Palmer, Hiram, Bloomsburg.
Rhoads, Clark, Cleveland.
Reilly, C. M., Bloomsburg.
Roadarmel, Wm. G., Conyngham.
Richart, John A., Roaringcreek.
Ralston, Roy, Bloomsburg.
Shultz, D. A., Madison.
Snyder, Henry W., Cleveland.
Stevens, Elias, Jackson.
Vansickle, Floyd, Sugarloaf.
Whitmoyer, R. F., Pine.
Thomas, H. W., Madison.
Trump, Chas., Orange twp.
Yaple, Jeremiah M., Fishingercek.
Yorks, C. E., Sugarloaf.
Yeager, Wilson, Berwick.
Hippensteel, Joe, Scott.
Ferguson, Wm., Bloomsburg.

JURORS—SECOND WEEK

Ash, W. S., Briarcreek.
Betz, Miles W., Bloomsburg.
Brobst, M. L., Mt. Pleasant.
Chamberlain, James, Pine.
Crawford, Clinton, Mt. Pleasant.
Clossen, Pugh, Orange twp.
Demott, Cyrus, Millville.
Davis, C. W., Briarcreek.
Evans, Abner A., Briarcreek.
Evans, Warland, Montour.
Grimes, B. R., Millville.
Holdren, George, Pine.
Hess, H. G. Berwick.
Ikeler, B. A., Mt. Pleasant.
Johnson, A. B., Pine.
Kashner, Peter, Montour.
Kerrigan, James, Conyngham.
Kline, Henry, Mt. Pleasant.
Kramer, Chas., Madison.
Labor, George, Fishingercek.
Low, Zerbin, Orangeville.
Larish, C. L., Sugarloaf.
Lazarus, Emanuel, Bloomsburg.
Marteenie, Clem., Berwick.
Nuss, Henry, Mifflin.
Rowan, Dennis, Conyngham.
Ruckle, B. J., Mt. Pleasant.
Stahl, Wm., Centre.
Savage, John, Jackson.
Shaffer, E. W., Mt. Pleasant.
Trump, Jas., Orange twp.
Van Liew, G. W., Fishingercek.
Welsh, Orval, Orange twp.
Hartman, Pierce, Sugarloaf.
Sitler, Sylvester, Centre.
Zaner, Wm. P., Main.

Woman a Fake.

Dr. Johnson, in charge of the work of preventing the spread of the typhoid fever epidemic in Nanticoke, calls attention to the fact that a woman is circulating through this region palming herself off as a nurse and collecting money, which she claims is for the sufferers in Nanticoke. He says that she is a fraud.

LOW RATES AND SPEJIL TRAINS

to Bloomsburg, Via The Reading Railroad. Account Bloomsburg Fair.

Account of Bloomsburg Fair the Reading Railway will sell excursion tickets to Bloomsburg at rate of one fare for the round trip, on October 10th to 13th inclusive. These tickets will be good going and returning only on date of sale. Special trains will be run Thursday and Friday as follows:

FROM	Leave A. M Special train
Newberry	7.28
Williamsport	7.41
Montoursville	7.51
Halls	8.02
Muncy	8.07
Montgomery	8.17
Allenwood	8.25
White Deer	8.30
New Columbia	8.36
Milton	8.13
West Milton	8.43
Pottsgrove	8.55
Mooresburg	9.05
*Mausdale	9.15
Bloom Street	9.21
Danville	9.25
*Grovania	9.35
Bloomsburg Arrive	9.48

RETURNING, Special Train will leave Bloomsburg 6:10 P. M. for above stations.

FROM	Leave A. M Regular train
Ashland	7.23
Girardville	7.30
Shenandoah	7.10
Mahanoy Plane	9.36
Gilberton	7.41
St. Nicholas	7.47
Mahanoy City	7.53
Special train	
Tamaqua	7.49
Barnesville	8.00
E. M. Junction	8.09
Quakake	8.20
Lofty	8.29
*Girard Manor	8.39
Brandonville	8.45
*Krebs	8.49
Ringtown	8.57
*Ferndale	9.02
*Karicks	9.06
*Beaver Valley	9.12
*Shumans	9.19
McAuley	9.23
Mainville	9.31
Catawissa	9.45
Bloomsburg Arrive	9.58

RETURNING, Special Train will leave Bloomsburg 5:45 P. M. for Tamaqua and intermediate points, connecting at E. M. Junction with regular train for points west.

*Conductors will issue Excursion tickets from stations marked with a Star.

Anniversary

The Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church held an anniversary in the M. E. Church on Monday evening when an interesting program was carried out. The rainy weather prevented as large an attendance as there otherwise would have been, but as it was, a collection of $42 was received.

The society was invited by Mrs. E. B. Tustin to a chestnut party at the Tustin farm on Saturday, and hacks will leave Market Square at 1, 2 and 3 o'clock.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome In Every Home.

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by **impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints;** cures **Constipation** and **Weaknesses** peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, **Dr. Kennedy** has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that **Favorite Remedy** will do you good.

Send for **a free trial bottle** and booklet containing valuable medical advice on the treatment of various diseases. Write also for an **"Easy Test"** for finding out if you have kidney disease. Address **Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y.**

REMEMBER, the full name is Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, made at **Rondout, N. Y.,** and the price is **$1.00** (six bottles $5.00) at all druggists in the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

When you come to the Fair, come and see us.

We have more goods than ever before.

Dress Goods, Silks,
Underwear, Hosiery,
Curtains, Coats,
Suits, Skirts, Furs.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Why not stop this falling of your hair? At this rate you will soon be without any hair! Just remember that Hall's Hair Renewer stops falling hair, and makes hair grow.

REMOVAL OF DEAD.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to remove the remains of the dead in the old Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery at the southeast corner of First and Center streets in the Town of Bloomsburg to the new Rosemont Cemetery on the north side of the Light Street road in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of May 12, 1887, and the decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions dated Sept. 11, 1905, under proceedings for the abandonment of said cemetery.

Notice is also hereby given that the relatives and friends of any of such dead shall have the right to remove the remains in said burial ground at any time during said proceedings of removal at their own expense before actual removal by the undersigned.

Trustees of Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, per Wm. Chrisman, their attorney.

The Reformed Church, per N. U. Funk, their attorney.

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of N. U. Funk or Wm. Chrisman upon Oct. 13, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the removal of the dead bodies in the cemetery at the southeast corner of First and Center streets in the Town of Bloomsburg to the new Rosemont Cemetery to a plot about 50 rods north of the east entrance of said cemetery and the burial of said bodies, therein as per act of Assembly regulating the removal of dead bodies, also for the removal of said bodies in the manner aforesaid and the ground of said cemetery to conform to a proper grade. Separate bids for either or both will be received.

N. U. Funk, atty. for the Reformed Church.

Wm. Chrisman, atty for St. M. E. L. Church

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

W. L. Douglas
SHOES

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes have by their Excellent style, Easy fitting and Superior wearing qualities achieved the largest sale of any shoes of the price in the world.

Fall styles now in stock let us fit you with a pair.

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

USE
BLACK
DIAMOND
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7-6 tf.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,
438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

Beagle Studio,

Prompt attention given

Photographic Work

Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.

The Beagle Studio

MAIN AND CENTRE STS.

For Breakfast Luncheon or Tea

A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small—as small round as a napkin ring. Mix and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam.

You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK